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And the present will soon be past.

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Gilbey's 5 Star, 30 year old Liquor Brandy, pt. \$1, qt. \$1.75	Gilbey's White Port, very old, exceedingly fine, per bottle . . . . . \$1.50
3 Star Glenlivet Scotch, quart 55c, gal. \$4.50, Imp. quart \$1.25	Ranier Beer, pints, per dozen \$1.25, quarts, per dozen . . . . . \$2
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A gentleman once possessed a valuable sporting dog which was extremely clever in the retrieving of game. The owner, however, was a remarkably bad shot, and one day, on firing both barrels hastily at a rabbit, he heard a mournful howl. The next moment his dog appeared carrying a black object in his mouth, which he laid carefully at his master's feet. The animal had retrieved his own tail! That's what Killmarnock Scotch does—retrieves its own tale. It brings back to its owners the truth of its own advertising story, that for quality, age and uniformity it heads the list of popular Whiskies. It's because "Johnnie Walker" is such a splendid retriever that sportsmen take it with them when going after game. Prove this statement at any leading hotel, bar, club or restaurant, or at the

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Victoria.

## NAVY QUESTION DISTURBING

Politicians at Ottawa Report Differences in Both Parties

**MINISTER GRAHAM TALKS GUARDEDLY**

Western Man Ridicules Idea of Revolt Against Mr. Borden

OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—The advance quota of politicians, who have been in the city this week looking up quarters for the session, have not hesitated to express the opinion that there will be interesting developments on the naval question, and in both parties at that. To begin with, the Liberal majority is not a unit. There is a very considerable wing of the party which characterizes the proposed Canadian navy as a toy navy, and favors a direct cash contribution. Then there are those who will stand by the Government in any proposal it makes, while some are said to be opposed to any action at all. Somewhat similar conditions as to the form of contribution obtains among the Opposition. The situation which seems to be developing is unique, inasmuch as it internally affects both parties, each of which would seem to be, to some extent at least, divided in its own councils.

**Minister Graham Sees Unity.**

STRATFORD, Ont., Oct. 30.—Addressing the board of trade last night, Hon. G. P. Graham made these remarks on the naval question: "I am not at liberty to enter into details as to what will be proposed, but it is reassuring to know that the two parties are united on the line of action, and will no doubt be found in harmony in the execution of details. They have absolutely agreed on one point, and that is, whatever is the autonomy of Canada must be preserved, and she must leave herself free to do as she likes with her own money."

**Western Conservative View.**

WINNIPEG, Oct. 30.—"There will be no revolt of Western Conservatives on the Canadian navy question, although it has been made pretty clear to Mr. Borden that his attitude is not popular in the West."

So said a very prominent Conservative today in regard to rumors emanating in the East of a serious schism in the Conservative ranks over this matter.

"It is true," he continued, "that Western Conservative opinion is very strong on this question, and the views of Premier Roblin and other Western leaders are well enough known to be against the idea of a Canadian navy, at the present time at least, as being impracticable and offering no real assistance to the Mother Country. Every man is entitled to his own views on an Imperial question like this, but there will be no concerted attempt by Western Conservatives to coerce Mr. Borden into modifying his attitude. As to supplanting him in the leadership, that is ridiculous. He has a very strong hold in the East, and his leadership is acceptable to the West. Frankly, where could you find another man within the Conservative ranks who could achieve so much? The idea of a Western leader for the Conservative party is visionary so long as the political situation is controlled in the East. When it passes west of the Great Lakes, one of the prairie provinces, or even British Columbia, may supply a federal premier; but that is looking ahead a long time."

### NEWS SUMMARY

1. Premier Discusses Agreements—Candidates nominated—Navy Question Disturbing.
2. Eberts Chosen in Saanich—Bank Clearings Make Record.
3. Arranging for Big Convention.
4. Editorial.
5. News of the World in Brief.
6. News of the City.
7. Banner Year in Building—Muthy to Be Commemorated—Make Second Call on Subscribers.
8. Woman's Realm.
9. Sporting News.
10. Social and Personal—Sporting News.
11. Services in City Churches.
12. Hotels—Amusements.
13. World of Labor.
14. Military Topics.
15. Nanaimo Herring Canning & Packing Co.
16. Marine News.
17. Additional Marine.
18. Classified.
19. Financial and Commercial.
20. D. Spencers Ltd.

### MAGAZINE SECTION

1. A Trip to Sooke Lake.
2. A Trip to Sooke Lake—Army Manoeuvres.
3. Literature, Music and Art.
4. An Hour With the Editor.
5. Rural and Suburban Notes.
6. November Dramatic Programme—People Who Cook for King.
7. Hunting and Fishing, Here and Elsewhere.
8. Fiction, Fashion Notes and Timely Topics.
9. A Page for the Young Folk.
10. Progressive Changes in the Royal Navy.
11. How Artificial Ice Is Made—Our Old Friend the Bulldog.
12. The Opposition Leader—Some Flower Clocks—Miscellaneous.

## Premier Discusses Agreements Either Will Present Contract To House or Will Resign

### Province Will Have First Mortgage on British Columbia Road—All Money From Sale of Bonds Passes to Custody of Province

### To Exact Bond of Half a Million To Ensure Compliance With Terms—Railway Rates Provision To Be Included.

"The province will have a first mortgage upon the lines of the Canadian Northern in British Columbia," said Hon. Richard McBride when seen at his residence last evening. Despite his derisiveness, the premier consented to be interviewed and informed the Colonist that he would commence his campaign at Revelstoke. He leaves Tuesday at midday.

"When Mr. Mann waited on me here, he was prepared to sign the final contract for the construction of the Canadian Northern railway through British Columbia, but I felt that in view of the lively interest, the people of the province would take in the project and the likelihood of many meetings and discussions and important points arising therefrom, it would be better to defer this final step until just before the house assembled. By this time every likely aspect of the case would be well covered and the document could be made as complete in detail as local conditions would warrant."

### ARRANGEMENT IS A PEOPLE'S BARGAIN

"This is the people's bargain and I have the right to bring the people as closely in touch with my negotiations as is possible.

"Meantime the memorandum of the agreement given to the country this morning contains the core of the bargain which I pledge myself to bring before parliament.

"My promise to B. C. in this regard is specific and failure to implement it with legislation and then the construction of the road leaves no alternative to me but to resign."

### PROVINCE HANDLES ALL THE MONEY

"When the moneys realized on the bonds are paid over they will not go to the company but to the province, and will be paid out of the province as the work proceeds and value for that expenditure can be shown. In this respect and in all others concerning the handling of the money a course already pursued by the province of Manitoba situation is controlled in the East. When it passes west of the Great Lakes, one of the prairie provinces, or even British Columbia, may supply a federal premier; but that is looking ahead a long time."

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS HOPE OF FRANCE

Minister Briand Speaks Very Strongly on Position of Government

PARIS, Oct. 30.—M. Briand in an eloquent discourse tonight at the dedication of the home of the Education League, at which President Poincaré and several of the ministers were present, announced that one of the government's principal preoccupations would be the protection of the public schools, whose enemies are the real enemies of the republic. He counselled the people to be calm under attacks, as he was convinced that the country's enemies were setting a trap and hoped to win over public opinion through excesses of passion and anger at the defenders of the public schools.

Pointing out that the last struggle was not with the church, but against those who pretended to direct the church, M. Briand declared that France will never obey orders from the outside, and that Catholic France, which does not view religion as the instrument of a political propaganda, never will permit the exercise of brutal force against public institutions to which the nation is dedicated.

"The public schools," he continued, "are the hope of the future security of France, and if their enemies succeed in undermining the schools it is the republic itself which will be weakened. The government will strive to secure

adequate laws, but the support and defence of the people will be most efficacious."

### NINE DEAD

Fire in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, Attended by Fatalities—Two More May Die

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vermont, Oct. 30.—When the ruins of the Citizens' Savings Bank block had been searched, it was definitely learned that nine lives were lost in the fire, which practically destroyed the principal business building of this town early today. Two persons were probably fatally burned. The property loss is estimated at \$50,000, partly covered by insurance. Of the nine persons killed two fell from the upper stories of the building in an attempt to reach safety by means of rope ladders, while seven were burned to death.

### MILEAGE OF THE C. N. R.

The Canadian Northern in addition to the railroads it controls in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, is today operating 3,250 miles of road west of the great lakes at the present time. It has completed and operates under its construction department 350 miles to be taken over by the parent company. It has under construction 532 miles of road. Its projected lines in the same district cover 2,100 miles. It is safe to say that when the B. C. extension is completed, there will be alone nearly 6,000 miles of main and trunk lines in operation by the company.

### More Liberality in Spain

BARCELONA, Oct. 30.—Premier Moret today telegraphed the authorities here to suspend the execution of all martial sentences until the cases could be examined by the government.

### KING MENELIK SERIOUSLY ILL

Aged Abyssinian Monarch Reported Stricken With Apoplexy

ADDIS ABEBA, Abyssinia, Oct. 30.—King Menelik was stricken with apoplexy on Thursday night, his condition being considered dangerous.

ERLIN, Oct. 30.—A despatch from Addis Abeba says that King Menelik's condition has suddenly become worse. Apparently he is suffering from an apoplectic stroke, and his death is considered probable. The Patriarch has anointed Prince Lidj Jeassu, grandson of the King, heir apparent to the throne, in the presence of the ministers in order to be prepared for any eventuality. Ras Tassama, the viceroy, has been appointed and confirmed as guardian of the prince and regent.

### His Body Found

SOUTH BRAINTREE, Mass., Oct. 30.—The body of James E. Miller, for whom the police have been searching on a charge of wife murder, was found today in the cellar of a home on Main street, opposite the railroad station. Indications were that Miller had committed suicide. Miller shot and killed his wife during a quarrel at the railroad station on Thursday night.

### QUAINT VAGARIES OF VICTORIA TIMES

"To even the most exacting Liberal, it must be difficult to understand that a corporation such as the Canadian Northern should be the mark of such abuse and vituperation as the course of the Victoria Times lately indicates. It is undoubtedly about the last word in the extermination of Mr. Templeman that could come from his own publication.

"Here you have his paper condemning in the severest terms the Canadian Northern, while he himself in Ottawa, in his capacity as a cabinet minister, has been partner to the very extensive monetary aid to the same corporation. If the Canadian Northern is worthy of Mr. Templeman's support at Ottawa, how is it worthy of his condemnation here?

"With regard to the Kettle Valley railway bills, I have received nothing but commendation from the country which the road will traverse. Two hundred and seventy miles or thereabouts are to be built under the bargain. The coast Nicola Valley, southern Okanagan, Similkameen, and the Boundary country, are to receive direct benefit."

### PROFIT AND COST TO THE PROVINCE

"The cost per annum to the province for the next forty years is \$22,500 per year, as against which we shall collect from the road \$13,500 in taxes, leaving the net charge against our treasury of \$9,000 per annum.

"People of this province should remember that apart altogether from the tremendous progress and prosperity which must follow the completion of the C. N. R. and the Kettle Valley line, the millions of dollars that are to be spent in construction of the mileage to be built, approximately 875 miles. This will do a great deal towards stimulating the general growth of the country. The railways will be obliged to purchase all supplies to be used from British Columbia merchants, as far as the market will permit.

"And better still, the work and labor to be performed is to be done by our own people, and that at fair wages. There must be no Asiatics."

## CANDIDATES NOMINATED

### Conservatives Name Several More in Districts of Interior

### LIBERALS SLOW TO FILL LISTS

### Many Members of Late House Practically Sure of Return

NELSON, Oct. 30.—At a convention here last night the Socialists nominated J. H. Matheson as candidate in Nelson, and A. M. Oliver as candidate for Ymir.

At a largely attended and enthusiastic convention held at Nakusp, Conservatives nominated William Hunter as candidate for Slocan. He has represented the riding since 1907. The nomination was unanimous, and eulogistic speeches were made. J. B. Smith of New Denver presided. A resolution was passed approving the railway policy of the government. It is expected that Nakusp will give Mr. Hunter practically a solid vote on election day. J. C. Harris of New Denver has announced his intention of entering the field as an independent, with local option as his chief plank. It is unlikely that there will be a Liberal candidate.

Fernie Conservatives tonight nominated W. R. Ross, the popular member in the late house. A Liberal meeting will be held on Monday, but it is not likely that they will put a candidate in the field. John Harrington is the Socialist candidate.

At a mass meeting of Conservatives held at Creston last night it was decided to dispense with the formality of a Conservative convention for Ymir constituency, and a resolution was passed recommending that the nomination of James H. Schofield be made unanimous. At a public meeting held at Waukeet last night R. G. Brown, a prominent Liberal, moved a resolution that the settlers of Pend d'Oreille valley in view of the advantage of being represented by one having sympathy, and understanding of the difficulties of settlement in a new country, and having experienced the kind offices of James H. Schofield in the past, both to the valley as a whole and to every individual irrespective of politics, are unanimously of opinion that Mr. Schofield should be re-elected as member for Ymir riding. The resolution was enthusiastically carried. Capt. Duncan presided.

The contest in Cranbrook will be between Thomas Cavan and Dr. King, the late member, the former having been nominated by the Conservatives to night. Mr. Cavan is generally considered to have a good chance of winning this time.

The Liberal candidate in Rossland will be E. S. H. Winn, law partner of the retiring Liberal leader, J. A. Macdonald. He is likely to be defeated by W. R. Braden, the Conservative nominee.

In Revelstoke Hon. Thomas Taylor will be opposed by George H. Kempster, a C. P. R. machinist, and the Liberals will probably give the latter their support instead of running a candidate of their own.

In Kaslo the nomination of Nell F. Mackay by the Conservatives is certain, and there is no chance of effective opposition on the part of the Liberals.

**Mr. Parson Renominated**

GOLDEN, Oct. 30.—The Conservative convention of Columbia, held last night, was a most representative gathering and largely attended. H. G. Parson, the former representative, was nominated by acclamation and amid great enthusiasm. There is no doubt whatever that Mr. Parson will be elected by a large majority.

**Grand Forks Meeting**

GRAND FORKS, Oct. 30.—The opening meeting of the provincial campaign was held in the Opera House here last night and was very largely attended. The speakers of the evening were Martin Burrell, M.P. for Yale-Cariboo, Ernest Miller, the Conservative candidate for Grand Forks riding, and A. S. Goodvee, M. P. for Kootenay. All delivered convincing speeches, which were well received. Mr. Burrell's exposition of the government's railway policy was particularly pleasing to the audience.

**Vancouver Liberals**

VANCOUVER, Oct. 30.—Liberals prominent in the party councils got together in a meeting which lasted nearly all day, and selected the following tentative ticket: F. C. Wade, J. H. Senkler, Geo. E. Macdonald, James Staples and either Charles Woodward or John Hendry. All these have agreed to give answers on Monday whether they will or will not run. Mr. Hendry will certainly not run, he says.

**One Labor Candidate**

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 30.—The Canadian Labor Party held a convention last night and nominated Mr. Walter Dodd as a candidate for the local house. This is the only riding in the province where the Labor Party has come forward with a platform this year.

**Liberals in Kamloops**

KAMLOOPS, Oct. 30.—The Liberal convention here nominated Henry M. Vasey, a prominent rancher, and formerly reeve of Delta.

**Dowdney Candidates**

MISSION JUNCTION, B. C., Oct. 30.—At the Liberal convention yesterday, Allister Thompson was nominated for the local option ticket in opposition to W. J. Manson in Dowdney.



## Change of Time Schedule

Owing to the Block Paving on Government Street, from MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1ST, and until further notice, the Gorge Car service will be as follows:—

Cars leave city at the hour and every 15 minutes thereafter.

Cars leave Gorge at 7 minutes past the hour and every 15 minutes thereafter.

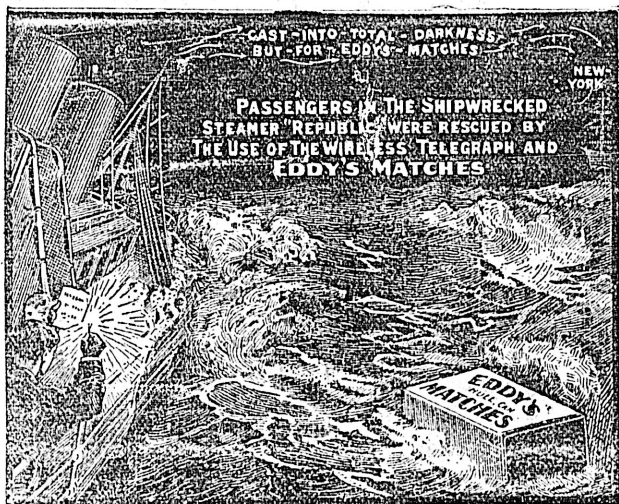
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NEW BRAZIL NUTS, per lb.	25c
NEW CALIFORNIA WALNUTS, per lb.	25c
NEW CALIFORNIA CLUSTER RAISINS, per package	25c
NEW CALIFORNIA FIGS, 3 packages	25c
POPPING CORN, 3 lbs	25c

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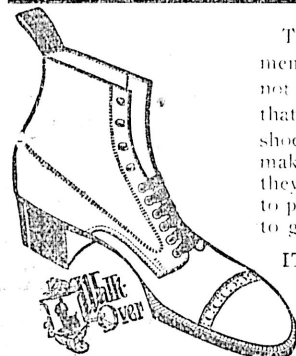
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632 YATES ST.

Opp. King Edward Hotel

## EBERTS CHOSEN BY SAANICH ELECTORS

Large Gathering of Conservatives Name Him Standard-bearer

Hon. D. M. Eberts will again be the Conservative standard bearer in the constituency of Saanich, at the forthcoming provincial election. At a convention of Conservatives of the riding held yesterday afternoon in the Royal Oak school house, a meeting which in point of attendance and enthusiasm has never been equalled in the memory of the oldest resident, Hon. Mr. Eberts was chosen to represent the constituency. The school house proved altogether too small to accommodate the more than 400 electors, who turned out for the meeting, and after the announcement of the decision had been made, and Mr. Eberts called upon for a speech, he was forced to address the crowd from the school house steps as little more than half of those present could have crowded their way into the building. The success of yesterday's meeting, coming as it did after the success of the Liberal convention, which was to have been held on Friday evening, but was called off because of the fact that not a corporal's guard of the opposition followers could be got together, forecasted in the clearest possible manner the Conservative victory, which will be celebrated on the night of November 25th next.

### Nominations

In tally-hos, automobiles, and almost every other species of conveyance the Conservatives of the district journeyed to the meeting. But two names were placed in nomination, Hon. Mr. Eberts and F. G. Quick, reeve of the municipality of South Saanich, the former being proposed by J. Clapperton, of Strawberry Vale, and seconded by Mr. Lindsay, the latter nominated by Councillor Sewell, and seconded by William Napier Hutchinson.

Hon. Mr. Eberts, as president of the Saanich Conservative Association, took the chair and congratulated the district on the magnificent turnout of electors, an omen of the success which would be theirs on election day. Whoever was nominated was practically assured of victory at the polls.

Following the nominations the ballot was taken owing to the large attendance it was found necessary to clear the hall and allow the electors in one at a time, the process of balloting taking nearly an hour. At the conclusion Joseph Nicholson, vice-president of the association, who on the nomination of Mr. Eberts was voted to the chair, announced that the poll stood Hon. Mr. Eberts, 188;

Mr. Quick, 52. Amid cheers and enthusiasm Mr. Quick jumped upon a chair and moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Mr. Quick declared that no other elector in the riding would work harder for the return of Hon. Mr. Eberts than he, and he called upon all to do their utmost to return the nominee at the head of the polls on election day.

### Appreciates Honor

In reply to demands for a speech Hon. Mr. Eberts was forced to address the meeting from the steps of the school house in order that all might hear him. In again being nominated to represent the constituency, he declared, he had been paid the greatest compliment in his career. Never in his experience had there been so enthusiastic and well attended a convention of Conservatives in the riding. It was an hour which he appreciated. He was sure that the whole sympathy of every elector in the constituency, irrespective of party, would go out to Premier McBride in his hour of bereavement. The premier had intended being present, and addressing the gathering when notified of the result of the ballot, but instead he had had to go on a very mournful journey.

Hon. Mr. Eberts complimented Mr. Quick on the fair contest which had been waged. Mr. Quick was a man held in high esteem in the community, and a good citizen. The speaker declared that the country is coming to a crisis. It must say whether Mr. McBride's policy is to be carried out for the advancement of the province, or whether the prosperity of the province is to receive a set back. There was never a more auspicious occasion to support that policy than the present. The policy of the government is one which will redound to the benefit of the entire province as it redounds to the credit of the premier. Premier McBride is going to stand or fall on the policy as recently enunciated. His railway policy means prosperity for the province. There is the G. T. P. built by the Liberals, there is the C. P. R. heavily subsidized, but there is a third transcontinental line, the C. N. R., which will open a magnificent country on the mainland, and on Vancouver Island. It has been stated that a company has already been formed to construct the Victoria to Barkley Sound road, and has secured a charter for this road. Many people hold charters, but there are few of them with the backing of the C. N. R., and fewer still who can put through such a project.

### Promise Will Be Fulfilled

Premier McBride has promised that the line shall be constructed, and it will be within the time limit set. It would be the height of folly for the people of the province not to accept the proposition as set forth in the agreement between the railroad company and the government. Between Victoria and Barkley Sound there is as much and as fine timber as in any similar area in the province. The construction of the railway means the erection of great saw mills at Victoria or Esquimalt, whence the manufactured product will be shipped to the markets of the world. It will mean competitive rates, and enlarged

markets and competition will surely benefit the fruit grower, farmer and manufacturer. Such a policy demands the support of the electors.

On the question of government guarantee Hon. Mr. Eberts declared that British Columbia will not be called upon to contribute a single cent. The Liberals say that such a prediction is too good to be true. The Dominion government is building a T. P. from Montreal to Winnipeg. That proposition appears all right to the Liberals. In British Columbia a guarantee of seventy-five per cent. has been given on the line from Tete Jaune to Prince Rupert, and the government gets nothing in return, but then again that was evidently all right. But when the McBride government provides for the extension of the C. N. R. and guarantees the interest on the bonds there is a violent protest from those same Liberals despite the fact that the province will hold a first mortgage on the line, and has the guarantee of the earnings of the company over its entire system. The company dare not default a single cent piece. The tremendous growth of the prairie section and the east means that the C. N. R. earnings will yearly increase, and the company will not be forced to call upon the government to meet any part of interest charges.

### Riding's Interests His

Hon. Mr. Eberts denied the assertion which had been made that he had not always and by every means in his power done his utmost for the constituency which he has had the honor to represent. Before the municipality had been organized some \$150,000 had been spent on roads, more than had been paid in taxes. He had secured appropriations for new roads, which had opened up the district, and more aid to open up the road through to Cedar Hill would be forthcoming. A road which besides being a great scenic route would prove of great benefit to the residents of the district. The interests of the district were his own, and he was proud to say that in the twenty years of his political life he had never made a promise which he had not fulfilled.

Mr. Eberts was roundly cheered as he concluded. Joseph Nicholson urged every elector to work for the cause until the last ballot had been polled on election day. The meeting closed with cheers for the King, Premier McBride and Hon. Mr. Eberts.

## BANK CLEARINGS MAKE RECORD

October Figures Are Largest in History of Local Clearing House

Record bank clearings for the month of October were reported yesterday when the figures were made public. The past month's clearings aggregated \$6,575,867, the highest figure in the history of the local clearing house being an increase over the previous month of \$1,009,314 and \$1,810,178 in excess of October a year ago while as compared with the highest previous month on record, June of this year, last month's aggregate shows an increase of \$421,712. The aggregate clearings for the ten months of this year are \$55,395,794 compared with \$44,974,463 for the corresponding period in 1938 and \$46,177,402 in 1937.

The monthly returns for the first ten months of the year compared with those of the same months in the past two years is as follows:

Month	1939	1938	1937
Jan.	\$1,235,476	\$1,391,096	\$2,909,509
Feb.	4,321,397	4,271,712	3,750,822
Mar.	4,940,269	4,290,782	4,039,597
April	5,529,870	4,634,079	4,554,441
May	5,407,596	4,695,269	4,852,411
June	6,452,155	4,500,812	4,843,161
July	6,051,553	4,940,811	5,208,912
Aug.	5,718,689	4,259,231	5,062,571
Sept.	5,864,553	4,310,219	4,422,850
Oct.	6,575,867	5,062,689	5,309,669
10 mos.	\$55,395,794	\$44,974,463	\$46,177,402

### FUGITIVES AT LARGE

Police Still Hunting for Italians Believed to Know Facts of Andrea Murder.

With the police officers prosecuting a close search after the two Italians who, the authorities believe, can give a clue to the cause of the tragedy in which Salvatore Andrea met his death a week ago yesterday near the Goldstream hotel, not a hint of their whereabouts has so far been ascertained. The police at all island points have been notified and such descriptions as were obtainable have been wired broadcast but so far the pair have kept themselves secreted.

That the missing Italians know more about the murder of Andrea, for the authorities are now convinced that the man was foully slain, is believed. Their evident desire to avoid coming into contact with the police is taken to mean that they possess a guilty knowledge of the circumstances under which their fellow countryman was done to death and no effort will be spared in effecting their arrest.

Locally the investigation is proceeding among the Italian population but the foreigners profess to know nothing of the case and are decidedly averse to discussing it.

### Dominie Liberated

Yesterday morning Dominie, the Italian, held in the cells because he was believed to possess some knowledge of the circumstances surrounding Andrea's death, was liberated after having been confined since last Monday. Though closely questioned, he failed to give the police any information, stoutly maintaining that he knew nothing of the case.

The funeral of Andrea will take place tomorrow morning at 10:15 o'clock from the undertaking rooms of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing company, Government street, to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, where services will be held at 10:30 o'clock. Interment will be made at Ross Bay cemetery.

### OBITUARY NOTICES

Hull.

The remains of the late George Robert Palmer Hull will be shipped this afternoon on the Princess Charlotte to Seattle, where they will be cremated. A funeral service will be conducted at 1 P. M. in the Hanna chapel by Rev. T. E. Holling.

## The Best Equipped Men's Store in Victoria

### Made to Measure Often Disappoints

The busy, business man of today likes to see what he is buying. He hates, like Sam Hill, to purchase "a pig in a poke."

Custom tailoring is often disappointing, then there's generally delay and alterations to be made at the last moment.

### OVERCOATS

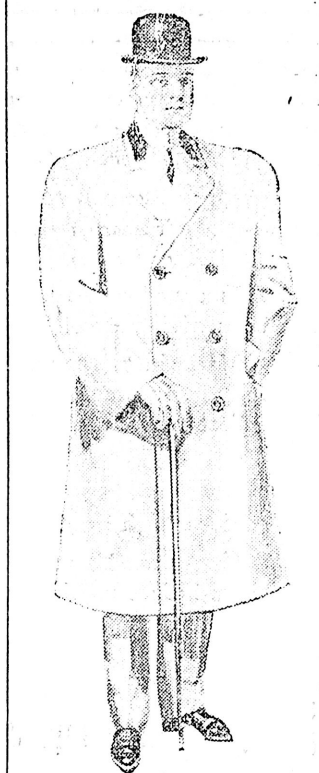
### Twentieth Century Brand Never Disappoints

A man can see at a glance if the design suits his own particular individuality, note at once the excellent quality of cloth, perfection of fit and tailoring.

This is why so many choice dressers are now wearing Twentieth Century Clothing.

You'll never regret the purchase of a Lowndes' "20th Century" Overcoat—

A look through our unrivalled new stock places you under no obligation to purchase.



Lowndes  
TALCOTT  
TORONTO

## W. & J. WILSON

MEN'S FURNISHERS,

1221 Government St., and Troughton Av.

## ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1852.

Capital, paid up.....\$4,800,000  
Reserve.....\$5,500,000  
Total Assets.....\$58,000,000

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Pays Special Attention to

## Savings Bank Accounts

T. D. VEITCH, - - Manager Victoria Branch

## HERE IS THE PROOF

That the best body-building and strengthening tonic for

**Delicate Children**

— is —

**Vinol**



"My 9 year old daughter was weak, pale, and had no appetite. I gave her Vinol, and she began to thrive at once. She gained rapidly in weight, color and strength." Mrs. W. H. GILMORE, Durand, Mich.

"My two children, who were puny and ailing, rapidly gained flesh and strength when I began to give them Vinol. I proved that Vinol is an splendid tonic for delicate children." Mrs. C. ALLEN, New Bedford, Mass.

Vinol builds up healthy flesh and makes thin little limbs round and plump. Children love to take it.

We return people's money without question if Vinol does not accomplish all we claim for it. Try it, please.

D. E. CAMPBELL, Druggist, - - Victoria, B. C.



A chocolate confection of rich milk chocolate and fresh shelled walnuts. Simply exquisite. In 1/4 and 1/2 pound cakes.

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

83

## THE LAST WORD

WITH REFERENCE TO

## The Auction Sale

## At Burleith

THIS SALE WILL TAKE PLACE

## Tomorrow, Monday

The property will be SOLD; it is up to the public as to what price the lots will sell for.

It is certain that every buyer of lots at this sale will double the cash he puts into them.

When the other lots were sold at the prices then paid for them, there was no question of another railway coming into Victoria, and there were not the same prospects for real estate that there are now. Yet those prices were extremely reasonable and now that the remaining portion of the property is put up for public competition with all the additional advantages, investors and homeseekers should see to it that they get in on it. There will not be such another opportunity in Victoria to buy lots in the most beautiful subdivision so far put on the market at their own price.

The Sale of the Real Estate will commence at 2 p.m., and every one interested in Victoria property should be there.

## Herbert Cuthbert, Auctioneer



# "Fashion-Craft"

Distinctive and exclusive styles are featured in the 1909-1910 Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats displayed here. Every detail of the designing and making of "Fashion-Craft" attire bears evidence of the great skill and careful work of these high class modern tailors.

The really modest cost of these perfectly fitting garments, comprised in our smart showing, cannot fail to help you make an easy selection. Fashion-Craft Clothing made to order if desired.

**Fashion Craft Suits, - - \$15 to \$35**  
**Fashion Craft Overcoats, \$10 to \$30**

## F. A. GOWEN

Amalgamated with T. H. Cuthbertson & Co.

The Gentlemen's Store

1114 Government St.



## The Stork CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' STORE

If the Stork should happen to call upon you, always remember that we stock everything to make the children comfortable.

Hand Crocheted Wool Jackets, from .....75c  
 White Nainsook Dresses, trimmed and embroidered, from .....50c  
 Infants' Slips, or Monthly Gowns, faintly embroidered, with ribbon trimmings. Our price .....75c  
 Miyella Overalls, with and without feet, from .....75c  
 Call and see our splendid stock of Children's and Misses' Winter Dresses. Quality the best, prices reasonable.  
 English Hosiery, from, up .....25c

### R. TUNNICLIFFE & CO.

643 FORT STREET.

## The Best TONIC

When you are nervous, sleepless, fagged out, chilly or out of sorts, try BOWES' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT AND HYPOPHOSPHITES.

It will aid digestion, steady your nerves and build you up physically. So pleasant a baby can take it; excellent for weak or nervous children.



### CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

1228 Government Street

Near Yates Street

# House-Oak Bay

Brand New 6-roomed House, never been occupied. Bath and pantry, two toilets. Concrete basement, full size. Hot air furnace. Built-in sideboard. Lot 50 x 125, additional lot can be bought cheap. Close to car

## Price \$4250

## Howard Potts

Phone 1192

636 Fort Street

## IT COSTS LESS! IT COSTS LESS!

to start a Laughing Mirror Show than any other attraction of equal earning capacity—providing you buy a set of our Improved Metal Laughing Mirrors. The mirrors are made of a highly polished nickel composition. They look like the fine plate glass mirrors and they answer practically the same purpose at far less cost. This is the best amusement proposition today, either for a park or for traveling. Anyone can be successful, as it is easy to install and easy to operate. All you need is a set of mirrors and a place in which to run the show. Most any kind of a building will do, or, you can use a tent. Running expenses consist of light, ticket seller and ticket taker. The show is always ready for business and can be profitably operated even at times when there are not enough people in sight to make it worth while opening other attractions. Write today for full particulars. 51, Colonist.

THIS STORE IS A STORE OF EXCEPTIONAL VALUES, NO MATTER WHERE YOU GO

# Campbell's

"THE FASHION CENTRE"  
 1010 GOVERNMENT STREET

We Ourselves the Better Serve by Serving Others Best.

THIS STORE IS A STORE OF EXCEPTIONAL VALUES, NO MATTER WHERE YOU GO

## Graceful And Comforting Dressing Gowns, Bath Robes and Jackets

Now that the weather is getting cold and raw we bring to your notice our new and more extensive display of dressing gowns, bath robes and jackets, made up in flannelette, cotton eiderdown, flannel, all wool eiderdown. All the daintiest shades are shown, such as—pale blue, pink, reds, mauve, white, sky, cardinal, rose and blues.

Children's flannelette bath robes in fancy reds and pinks, turn over collar and cuffs (3 to 8 years of age), at...\$2.25

Fancy flannelette Kimonos, in pink only (ages 10 to 14), at...\$3.25

Teddy Bear Bathrobes in fancy blue and pink (ages 3 to 7), at...\$2.50

Eiderdown robes in plain red and sky, for Misses ages 8 to 14, at \$3 and .....\$3.50

Dressing sacques in flannelette, with floral and stripe designs in blue, red, mauve, pink and grey, at \$1.25 to \$1.65

Eiderdown dressing sacques and kimonos in various shades \$2.25 to .....\$2.75



Space will not permit of our adequately describing our beautiful showing in Ladies' Bathrobes and Jackets, but now that we are blessed with more room to properly display our offerings, we want you to come and see for yourselves. You will experience no difficulty in picking out just such a bathrobe or jacket that you have been looking for.

Dressing jackets range in price from \$1.75 to \$3.50

Bathrobes range in price from \$1.75 to .....\$15

**SPECIAL NOTICE:**—We have just added to our exceptional stock of ladies' suits a line of remarkable value at \$25. These will soon disappear. We open at 8.30 a. m., and close at 6 p. m. Saturdays 9.30 p. m.

This store is a store of exceptional values, no matter where you go.

THE LADIES' STORE

## ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.,

LIMITED

1010 GOV'T ST.

This store is a store of exceptional values, no matter where you go.

## ARRANGING FOR BIG CONVENTION

Local Conservatives Enthusiastic Over Provincial Railway Contracts

The Liberals of Victoria have arranged to hold their nominating convention in the Broad street hall on Wednesday night. This is the same evening as the Conservatives will nominate the latter, convention taking place in the Institute hall. The gatherings will undoubtedly give an indication of the rival enthusiasm and the rival strength of the parties in this city.

The Conservatives will commence a campaign of canvassing tomorrow, and every possible effort to rally the entire vote of the McBride supporters will be made. The lists will be in the hands of the workers tomorrow and systematic operations will commence at once. At the convention on Wednesday night, besides the candidates elected to represent the Conservative interest in the city, the Hon. D. M. Eberts, H. D. Helmcken, K.C., and G. H. Barnard, M.P., will address the meeting.

The Liberal executive is still at odds over the selection of the candidates for nomination whom it will advise the rank and file of the party to support. John Oliver will be nominated and possibly R. L. Drury. The two others mentioned prominently are A. B. McNeill and R. B. McKicking. Some eight names will probably be placed in nomination.

### A Record Majority

Following the publication of the details of the provincial government contracts with the Canadian Northern railway and the Kettle Valley River railway, the local Conservatives are jubilantly expecting to have a record majority in the city. Yesterday in the clubs, on the street, and in fact all over the city, the greatest enthusiasm was expressed on all hands. It is felt that the best Liberals in the city, those who have the interests of Victoria at heart, will support a policy which means so much advancement and development on the southern half of Vancouver Island.

The enthusiasm of the Conservative adherents on Vancouver Island has already been notably demonstrated by the unusually large nominating conventions held in Esquimalt and Saanich districts, and the big rally of workers at the local Conservative association rooms on Friday evening. Everything points to sweeping victories on Vancouver Island, and reports from the Mainland constituencies are equally promising.

### Lena Duthie Coming.

Lena Duthie, Scotland's greatest exponent of the folk-lore and national songs, will appear in the A. O. U. W. Hall on Wednesday evening, November 10th. Miss Duthie will be assisted by Mrs. Butler, the popular soloist, and Will Brown, the Scottish comedian.

### Local Option Workers

An important meeting of local option workers and ward committees will be held at the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow at 8 o'clock p. m.

### Loyal Orange Association

The Orange lodges of the city will give a social and dance on the 5th of November, "Guy Fawkes' Day," at the Foresters' new hall, on Broad street. Speeches will be delivered by prominent men. A good programme of songs and instrumental music will be provided, and a first-class orchestra has been engaged.

### New Minister Arrives

The Rev. J. R. Robertson, B. D., late of Revelstoke, and now under call to become pastor of St. Andrew's church, Nanaimo, is in the city and will preach this morning in First Presbyterian church. Mr. Robertson has signified his acceptance of the invitation to Nanaimo congregation, and the presbytery of Victoria will meet in that city on Monday, November 8, to induct him into his new charge.

### Exhibits Have Been Returned

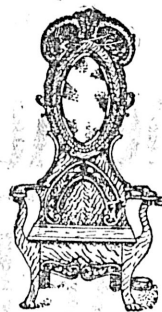
All the exhibits which were displayed at the recent A.-Y.-P. exposition by the E. & N. Railway and the Vancouver Island Development league have now been returned, except the minerals which were presented to the University of Washington. The photographs which were strung up at the exhibit have all been received at the V. I. Development League's offices and have been tastefully placed upon the walls there. These pictures will be preserved and if the Island has an extensive exhibit at the coming Centennial in 1912 at Winnipeg, they can be utilized again, although it is hoped that larger scenes can be procured by that time.

### Month's Police Returns.

During October a total of 140 cases were handled by the police of which 61 were arraigned, 25 summons cases; four of unsound mind and 50 taken in for safe keeping. Of this total 77 were convicted of various offences and one was sent up for trial. Not a single offender was discharged. The offences were divided as follows: Assault 5; assaulting police 1; breaking and entering 1; infraction of the shipping act 1; city bylaws 19; drunks 43; forgery 1; fighting 2; murder 1; obtaining money under false pretences 1; possession of stolen property 3; possession of intoxicants by Indians 2; stealing 3; vagrancy 3; unsound mind 4; safe keeping 50. During the month the patrol wagon made a total of 95 runs.

### Annual Meeting Daughters of Pity.

The annual meeting of the Daughters of Pity, Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, will take place tomorrow afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, at the board of trade rooms, Bastion square. The reports for the year will be presented, and will be of great interest, as the society has increased in both numbers and usefulness, and much enthusiasm and loyalty has been shown in all branches of the work undertaken during the past year. The Lord Bishop of Columbia has kindly consented to address the meeting, and all friends are reminded that this is a general meeting, and a most cordial invitation is extended to members, old and new, to their parents, and to all interested in the charitable work



## 10th ANNIVERSARY FURNITURE SALE

Our Tenth Anniversary Sale of Furniture, Carpets and Linoleum is now in full swing. Many have profited by the saving opportunities we are now offering—many hundreds of bargains still remain for the careful buyer. We want to emphasize the fact that you are safe when dealing with Smith & Champion. We stake our reputation upon the fact that the reductions shown are genuine. No prices have been raised to show large discounts—there's no price juggling done here. We guarantee everything we sell as represented or will refund money paid. Terms, spot cash. Positively no goods charged at Sale prices.

## Some Sample Bargains

### EASY CHAIR

Extra large Easy Chair, selected 1/4 cut Golden Oak frame, very massive and comfortable. Tufted back, spring seat, covered in highest grade real maroon leather. Regular price \$42.

**SALE PRICE \$31.50**

### DRESSER

Solid Golden Oak, oval bevel plate mirror, 24 x 30. Two large and two small drawers, swell front, top measures 20 x 42. Regular price \$25.50.

**SALE PRICE \$19**

Many bargains in Dressers and Stands to choose from.

### LARGE ROCKERS

Beautifully selected 1/4 cut Golden Oak Rockers, extra large size. At highest grade maroon leather spring seat. This is an exceptionally handsome rocker. Regular price \$21.

**SALE PRICE \$16.80**

**SPECIAL BARGAINS** in Body Carpets, Carpet Squares, Hearth and Door Rugs, Jap Matting Rugs, Linoleum, Floor Oilcloth, etc. See us while the stock is large.

# SMITH & CHAMPION

1420 Douglas Street

Near City Hall

Phone 718

Let Us Estimate on Your Wiring

## Electrical Fixtures

ETC., ETC.

Only first class material used. Workmanship guaranteed. Prices right.

### HAWKINS & HAYWARD

728 YATES ST.

PHONE 643.

undertaken throughout the community, to attend, and give to the occasion the encouragement and stimulus of their presence. All new members desiring to enroll themselves should do so at this meeting, when they can get in immediate touch with the objects and aims of the society, and also begin with the new working year. The Daughters of Pity have, by their faithful attention to the duties undertaken, won many friends, and accomplished much useful service in the past. May the "Master of all good workmen" continue to them both the power and the blessing so essential to all such undertakings.

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## The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability.  
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson.

### The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 55 cents per month, or 75 cents, if paid in advance. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One year.....\$5.00  
Six months..... 3.50  
Three months..... 1.25

London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

Sunday, October 31, 1909

As objection has been taken by representatives of the local Liberal party to a large number of names on the voters' list of persons who are still residents of the city, it is imperative that such persons or their friends shall notify the Registrar on Monday at the very latest, as their names will be struck off unless evidence of their residence in the city is furnished. Mr. W. H. Price, honorary secretary of the Conservative Association, will be glad to appear for such persons at the revision.

#### GOOD TIMES AHEAD.

There is a fine spirit of optimism abroad in the city, and it is due in very great measure to the announcement of the government railway policy. Prominent individuals, whose political sympathies naturally make them critical of any declaration of policy emanating from Mr. McBride, are beginning to admit that the proposed railway construction means so much for this city that no obstacle ought to be placed in the way of its accomplishment. This optimistic feeling is confined to no class of people, and one hears it expressed in very strong terms by men not given to exaggeration.

It is the first step that counts in more than one sense. It counts in the boldness necessary to take it; it counts in results. People are beginning to realize what the coming of a transcontinental railway will mean to Victoria. Time was necessary for a full appreciation of this. Those of us, who have made a special study of the subject, said, the moment the projected plans were announced, how full they were of significance, though probably none of us is able to appreciate the magnitude of the benefits that will flow from them. But others, less familiar with such matters, required time to understand them. With time a full understanding is coming, and it is inspiring the people of this city with a feeling of hope and confidence such as they have never before felt.

#### CRITICISM ANSWERED

We expected misrepresentation of the meaning of the contract made between the government and the Canadian Northern, but not such misstatements as have been made in the opposition press. It is claimed that the contract is such that the Canadian Northern can issue bonds to any extent desired and thus completely destroy the value of any security that the government may have. The Colonist has endeavored to make it plain and Mr. McBride has also endeavored to remove all possible doubt on the point, that the contract is only a preliminary one and must be amplified with all necessary details. One of these details relates to the matter of security. The province is to have a first mortgage on the line within British Columbia and also the covenant of the Canadian Northern Railway company. This is not set out in the preliminary agreement, but this is the manner in which effect is to be given to the concluding section of that agreement. This is the understanding between the government and the company, and Mr. McBride has so stated. It was Mr. McBride's intention to give out a statement at the same time the contract was printed, and in that statement he proposed to specify the nature of the matters to be dealt with in the contract as it will be submitted to the Legislature. Such a declaration is necessary because in it would be contained a full presentation of the railway policy, which the government asks the people to endorse. Circumstances prevented the publication of that statement simultaneously with the contract; but a reference to previous interviews with Mr. McBride ought to have shown critics what the final contract will contain. On October 20 Mr. McBride said, in an interview published in the Colonist: "For security the province will hold a first mortgage on the line of the company in British Columbia and will have the covenant from the Great Northern Railway company indemnifying it against any loss that might possibly occur." The following is an extract from an interview published in the Colonist of October 22:

On being asked the nature of the matters that would have to be embraced in the measure to be submitted to the Legislature and not included in the contract as signed, Mr. McBride said: "They do not involve the substantive features of the existing contract, for these will not be altered. They will provide for the carrying out of the contract. For example, the Canadian Northern is to secure the province by a first mortgage upon its line within this province. The measure submitted

to the Legislature will have to provide for the creation of a trusteeship in which this mortgage shall be vested. The government is going to guarantee the company's bonds; but it does not propose to allow the company to receive the money derived from the sale of the bonds, until it is entitled to it. Therefore, the money will be paid to the credit of the province and will not be paid out to the company until satisfactory evidence has been given that work of actual construction satisfactory to the government entitles the company to receive it."

Here we have a distinct statement that the provisions as to a mortgage were not contained in the preliminary contract, but would have to be provided in the completed contract that will be laid before the Legislature. This statement of Mr. McBride is as binding upon him as if it were written in the preliminary contract. Let there be no mistake whatever upon these points:

The bonds which the province will guarantee will be secured by a first mortgage upon the railway within the province.

The interest and all other charges on account of the guarantee, which the province might in any event be called upon to pay, will be a charge against the whole Canadian Northern Railway system.

Upon these two points there is no question whatever. Mr. McBride will submit to the legislature a contract embodying these features, or he will submit no contract at all, and will place his resignation in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Objection is made that the contract does not call for a line having a maximum grade of half of one per cent. No one ever said that there was such a statement in the contract. Certainly Mr. McBride did not. Mr. Mann is reported to have said in Vancouver that the agreement with the government called for a railway with a maximum grade as mentioned, and so it does. This is the representation which the Canadian Northern has made to the government; it is what the survey plans to be submitted to the government and Legislature will show; it will be for a railway constructed according to such plans that the final contract will be drawn. Therefore Mr. Mann stated what is quite true. The contract does not speak of grades; it does speak of a standard of construction. The contract between the Dominion government and the Grand Trunk Pacific specifies a standard of construction, but it does not specify maximum grades. We do not believe any contract was ever drawn between any government and any railway company in which a maximum grade was specified.

It is contended that, because Mr. McBride stated that he would not propose a railway policy until he was able to bring forward a concrete proposition, it is to be understood that the preliminary contract must be treated as complete. There is a vast difference between a concrete proposition and a complete contract. The concrete proposition, so far as it relates to the Canadian Northern, is for a railway from Yellow Head Pass to Barkley Sound via Victoria with up to date ferry connection with the mainland. The complete contract will be as it is submitted to the Legislature. The concrete proposition has been embodied in a preliminary contract; in the complete contract all the necessary safeguards will be provided. It is as to the latter that Mr. McBride's pledge applies as well as to the former.

#### A RAILWAY POLICY

Mr. McBride's attitude towards a government policy of railway construction has always been well known. He has repeatedly stated that he would submit no proposals to the Legislature, unless he was prepared at the same time to give a guarantee that they would result in immediate construction. Hence he has refused to be stampeded into making general offers, such as Mr. John Oliver has advanced. It is the easiest thing in the world to draw up a statute offering railway subsidies to a number of railways. It is the easiest thing in the world to pass such a statute through the House. But it is not so easy to secure the building of lines thus subsidized. Any such cash subsidy as Mr. Oliver proposes to offer would not induce a railway company to build a line, which it did not wish to build, and therefore such a policy would only be deceptive. We have only to look at the experience of the Dominion government in this regard. For the last quarter of a century and more Parliament has been voting subsidies that might reach \$6,400 a mile to railway companies, but the very great majority of them are still open for acceptance. For example, this subsidy was offered for 100 miles of the Vancouver Island & Eastern Railway, but except as a recognition by Parliament of the desirability of assisting such a project, the offer might as well not have been made, for no one happens to be ready to build the line.

Mr. McBride's plan is much the better one. It is the plan adopted by the Dominion government in the case of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern. It is the plan adopted by the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in respect to the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific. It ascertains what lines of responsible railway companies will undertake to construct and the terms upon which they are prepared to construct them, and then enters into agreements which the legislature is asked to confirm. This is a business policy, and while we charge no one with insincerity, we are forced to the conclusion that Mr. John Oliver and our Liberal friends can scarcely ap-

preciate what they were doing when they submitted to the electorate a series of propositions with no other basis than imagination.

Let us for the present eliminate from recent railway projects the eastern division of the National Transcontinental Railway. The Dominion government is building that line and paying for it out of the public treasury, and, although the Grand Trunk Pacific is to pay a rental for it equivalent to interest upon its cost, which rental is not to begin until a future date, the case is sufficiently different from the western division of the line to be left out of what we are about to say. From Lake Superior to the Pacific Coast there are many hundreds of miles of railway in course of construction, as well as hundreds of miles that have been constructed during the past few years, by the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific. In the case of all of these the guarantee principle has been adopted. It has been alleged by a local contemporary that the Dominion has behind its guarantee of the Grand Trunk Pacific bonds the covenant of the Grand Trunk Railway company. We assume that this statement was made in good faith, but it is not correct. The government has no such covenant. The Grand Trunk does guarantee certain bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific; but they are second mortgage bonds and are to be issued to the public and with them the government has nothing whatever to do. The bonds which the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta have guaranteed for construction of branches of the Grand Trunk Pacific are not the bonds of that company, but of the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines company. In the case of the Canadian Northern branches they are the bonds of that company. We do not say that the Dominion government would have no recourse against the Grand Trunk Railway company in the event of the default of the Grand Trunk Pacific, for the majority of the stock of the latter company is held by the former; but we do say that the guaranteed interest on the Grand Trunk Pacific bonds, and the Dominion guarantees principal as well as interest, is only indirectly secured, if it is secured at all, by the Grand Trunk Railway company. In every respect the terms of the agreement between the Canadian Northern and the province of British Columbia is much more favorable to the province than the contract between the Grand Trunk Pacific and the government of Canada is to the Dominion.

#### PLAYS AND PLAYGOERS.

Let a musical comedy come here, with plenty of girls in tights and men in grotesque costumes, exhibiting horseplay, and people will turn out en masse to see it. The next day some of them will call upon the Colonist to protest against so low a type of entertainment being given. After the show is over they are all more or less shocked, not at the exhibition of more or less human charms; for nobody thinks seriously of that sort of thing any more; but at the low intellectual calibre of performance and audience. They want something elevating, instructive, dignified, and all that sort of thing. Then some one presents a Shakespearean drama, and plays it to half a house. Theoretically, we all admire the works of the great dramatist; practically, many of us find them a good deal of a bore. Then there comes a play like "The Shepherd King." It is a fine drama with a fine theme, finely presented, and with fine stage settings. It plays to houses that do not pay a third of the expenses. This seems to indicate that there is a good deal of humbug in our professions about dramatic performances. As a community we like girls in short skirts, men with slap-sticks, jokes that Ham repeated to Shem in the Ark, and even then had a flavor of chestnuts; rag-time music, and so on. We all want to elevate the stage, of course, but we like to see it done with high kicking. Let us as a community be honest with ourselves, and admit that when we go to a theatre we want something to laugh at, and that the more absurd it is the better we like it.

The Saturday Sunset, which was inclined at first to be critical of the government's railway policy, frankly admits after investigation of the Canadian Northern situation, "That the risk of indefinitely hanging up the line is too great to take any chances by defeating the government's railway policy." We heartily commend this manly attitude.

The Conservatives of Saanich have acted very wisely in selecting Mr. D. M. Eberts as their candidate. It is a laudable thing to entertain political aspirations, and no fault is to be found with any one who seeks to secure the endorsement of his political friends. But when a matter of vital importance to a constituency is at stake, it is desirable that the strongest possible candidate shall be chosen. Mr. Eberts is a public man of ability and experience. He is specially familiar with matters pertaining to railway construction and his presence in the next Legislature will be valuable not only to his constituency but to the whole province. With the most kindly feeling towards Mr. Quick, we feel justified in saying that the Saanich Conservatives have made a wise selection, not that Mr. Quick would not have made an excellent candidate and representative, but because of the available men Mr. Eberts seems to be the fittest at this particular juncture in the affairs of Saanich and the province generally.

We Make No Claim That We Are Not Willing To Have Proven By The Sure Test Of Comparison

# The Superior Service of this Store

IS OF GREAT VALUE TO EVERY HOME OR BUSINESS PLANNER

FROM church pews to bar-room fixtures is almost "from the sublime to the ridiculous," but it only serves to illustrate the wide range and diversity of the service of this store. We make furniture for every need in our own factory and from our home-furnishing store have furnished more Victoria homes than all other stores combined.

Such work calls for special effort—demands superior service. The requirements are so varied and exacting that not only are large stocks necessary but an efficient staff of experts also. You are absolutely sure of getting the best service and the best goods here and on the home's furnishing we claim to be able to save you money.

Better goods at the same or lower prices and expert service included—that's what you get here.

## Expert Decorative Service

FOR THOSE who desire expert assistance in selecting their furnishings and assembling the best draperies to harmonize with them, the services of our expert drapery men are offered—and without additional charge.

Perhaps you have a desire to carry out some individual preference yet need the advice of someone more practised in such work. Then make free use of our services—costs nothing to discuss the matter and much of use may be learned here.

We shall be pleased to compute the cost—give you an approximate cost or execute a contract.

## Store and Office Fixtures

THE FACILITIES of our own Victoria factory enable us to take in hand any special office or store fixture work. Some of the finest offices and most attractive stores in British Columbia have been outfitted from our "special order" service.

It isn't necessary to go into details about the advantages of a well-arranged store or office—every live business man realizes the importance. Where to get the best is the question. Our record of results is perhaps the best evidence we can put forth. Let us figure on your architect's designs, or let us plan for you.

## Out-of-Town Dwellers Have all the City's Advantages

If They Get This Valuable Book and Do Their Shopping With Its Aid and Help

Here is a quartette of items picked at random from the silverware store. The four chosen show the wide diversity of articles shown in this department. Comparatively few realize what a complete silver shop is contained within this store. We have lately gone to great expense in rearranging this department and although we are not yet finished with the improvements you'll find a display that is more than ordinarily interesting. Welcome to inspect—there's no obligation to purchase.

### Our Ladies' Rest Room Was Built Expressly For You

To the ladies of Victoria and vicinity, we call attention to our new Ladies' Rest Room. This we have built expressly for you—use it whenever and as much as you like.

It is located on our second floor—Government street front, and it is a fine place to wait or rest. Nice view of the busiest street.

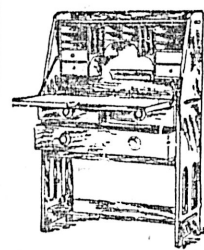
Come in any time and forget your cares. You'll find nice, easy chairs and rockers, magazines, etc.

There is a writing desk, stationery, ink, pens, etc.

There is a ladies' wash room.

Make your appointments here and meet your friends at the most central point in the city. You won't be disturbed—you won't be asked to buy. Welcome, always.

### Many Styles in Ladies' Desks



tic with service. Pleasing design, superior finish, convenient arrangement. Shown on third floor.

We stock a splendid assortment of ladies' writing desks. Many styles and in the several popular woods and finishes. All are made with a view to combining the artis-



### Comforts

The Maish Comfort is the ideal winter covering. With it you can sleep in a room with plenty of cold fresh air yet be perfectly warm.

Try the Maish. Sleep under one. See the difference.

It is so warm yet so wonderfully light. We want you to know the absolute restfulness of sleep under the Maish. Come in now and let us show you the Maish filling and our selection of Maish Comforts.

PRICED AT  
\$2.75, \$3.25, \$3.75

### Attractive Dinnerware

Some Recent Pleasing Additions

Recent arrivals in dinnerware include some choice sets in semi-porcelain. Luckily we purchased an extra large quantity else we would not be able to offer you these today. We have a few sets left and we advise that you see these if there is any possibility of your purchasing a dinner service in the near future. Excellent value.

Dinner Service—105-piece set in semi-porcelain. The decoration is an art design in green and orange. Very attractive. Priced at, per set, \$16

Dinner Service—Another worthy addition is this 105-piece set with small Grecian border. This decoration closely resembles gold. Price per set \$20

Dinner Service—This is a radical departure from the ordinary in dinner ware decoration. Decoration is a leaf spray in a pleasing green and brown. 105 pieces \$20

Dozens of other patterns are shown



## You'll Like These Items From The Silver Store

A QUARTETTE CHOSEN TO SHOW THE VARIETY OF ITEMS SHOWN HERE

### SILVER PLATED TOAST RACKS

In these useful items we show several styles, heavily silver plated—they'll last for years. See our offerings priced at—  
\$1.00 to \$3.50

### SALT AND PEPPER SHAKERS

In cut glass, Salt and Pepper Shakers with sterling silver tops, the choice is broad. You'll be pleased with those, at per pair—  
\$2.00 to \$4.50

### BABY MUGS—STERLING SILVER

Sterling silver, gold lined mugs for the little folk. Very pleasing designs, ideal for gift purposes. We have them priced at  
\$3.75 to \$7.50

### STERLING MOUNTED CORK SCREWS

Here's a suggestion for a card prize for a gentleman. These have sterling silver mounted stag and tusk handles. Priced at  
\$2.50 to \$10.00

## If You Are Looking For Something Nice In Glass—See This

If you are interested in something nice in glassware you'll be pleased with our offerings of Webb's British glass. British makers lead in domestic glass and Webb's factories easily lead the British makers. For beauty and strength these pieces aren't excelled anywhere.

FLOWER VASES, at each \$1.75, \$1.00, 75c and... 60c  
PORT GLASSES, at per dozen \$4.00  
LIQUEUR GLASSES, at per dozen \$3.75  
SHERRY GLASSES, at per dozen \$4.00  
CLARET GLASSES, at per dozen \$5.00

CHAMPAGNE GLASSES, at per dozen \$6.50  
GOBLETs, at per dozen \$8.00  
CUSTARDS, at per dozen \$5.00  
FRUIT AND JAM DISHES, at \$5.00 and... \$3.50  
WATER JUGS, at each \$2.00 and... \$1.50

SOLE AGENTS  
FOR THOSE  
FAMOUS  
McINTOCK  
DOWN QUILTS

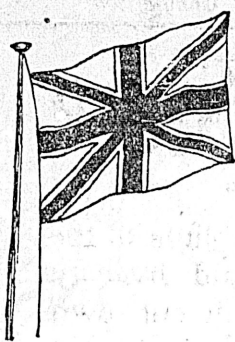
# WEILER BROS.

HOME FURNISHERS SINCE 1862, AT VICTORIA, B.C.

COR. GOVERNMENT AND BROUGHTON STREETS.

SALE AGENTS  
FOR THE  
OSTERMOOR  
MATTRESS  
PRICE \$15





## CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION

A convention of the Conservative Voters of the City of Victoria will be held in the

INSTITUTE HALL

On

**Wednesday, Nov. 3rd**

At 8:15 p. m.

For the purpose of nominating Candidates to contest the Victoria City Electoral District in the Provincial Election to be held on November 25th. Tickets admitting Voters to the meeting can be obtained from any member of the Executive, or

W. H. PRICE, Secy.,  
Conservative Rooms, 1206 Government St.

## News of the World in Brief

### PROVINCIAL

#### Elected Directors.

NELSON, Oct. 30.—At a special meeting of the McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke company, held at Spokane, today, Lorne A. Campbell, general manager of the West Kootenay Power and Light Co., of Rossland, was elected a director.

#### Mining Case Decided

NELSON, Oct. 30.—Chief Justice Hunter returned from Fernie and yesterday disposed of the civil case of A. J. Harris vs. J. Power and others, a Kaslo mining case in which the Rio claim was involved. Plaintiff's claim was dismissed with costs. The civil cases go over until the December sitting.

#### Ore Shipments

NELSON, Oct. 30.—The ore ship-

ments for the last week, while a little lower than the previous record week of the year, ranks second in 1909 so far. The Le Roi mine is once more on the shipping list. The option on the Hattie Brown at Rossland had been thrown up, and South Belt properties are quiet again in consequence. Following are the shipments by districts: Boundary district, 49,935 tons for week and 1,205,950 tons for the year to date; Rossland, 6,217 tons and 194,593 tons for the year to date. Slo-can-Kootenay, 4,114 tons for week and 158,050 tons for the year to date. Total shipments for the past week were 51,266 tons and for the year to date, 1,568,593 tons. Smelter receipts for the week were 48,811 and 1,437,911 for the year to date.

#### Search for Hunters Fails.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 30.—The Union Steamship company's steamer Cowichan, which arrived this morning, brought word that the third search party had returned to Hemming Bay after an ineffectual search for the missing hunters, Ed. Whalen and Micky Mahoney, who disappeared five weeks ago yesterday. As previously stated, the men went to Hemming Bay from Shoal Bay to hunt deer, taking their boats with them. It was found that Whalen's blankets had been unrolled, as if he had slept in them, and that the men had eaten one meal at their shack. Three search parties have now scoured the bush without success, and the third, which was headed by W. W. Vinegar, postmaster at Roy, and Bone Kiffin, was out ten days. The matter has been reported to the provincial police.

#### Creosoting Plant.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 30.—H. B. Rood, head of the Pacific Creosoting company, of Seattle, recognized as the largest creosoting plant in the world, operating their own tank steamer from Great Britain to Puget Sound, has associated himself with several Vancouver capitalists, and will erect a plant on Burrard Inlet, which will cost several hundred thousand dollars. The site secured will permit their tank steamer pumping creosote from the steamer direct to the tankage, which tankage will have a capacity of half a million gallons. On account of the favorable location, and owing to timber conditions in British Columbia, a large export business will be done in treated timber, besides taking care of all piling, bridge work, and block paving. The tank steamer was lately completed in Scotland for the Pacific Creosoting company, at the cost of \$400,000, has just completed her maiden voyage to Puget Sound, and is now en route back to the United Kingdom.

### CANADIAN

#### Conservative Candidates.

MOUNT BRYDGES, Ont., Oct. 30.—Robert McLachlan was nominated by West Middlesex Conservatives as their candidate for the approaching bye-election to the Commons.

#### Wreck of Hestia.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 30.—A telegram received at the office of Robert Reford & Co. from Capt. Gillis, shore captain of the Donaldson line, who went to the scene of the Hestia wreck, stated that he had held a survey on the ship and found she would be a total loss. A small portion of the cargo may be salvaged if the weather holds fine.

#### Coal Company's Trial.

HALIFAX, Oct. 30.—At the trial of the Dominion Coal company officials on charges laid by the M. W. A., the company's business letters were submitted to the court, but their contents were not made public, on the ground that the knowledge of prices would help the United States operators to the disadvantage of the Canadian companies. President James Ross had a number of other officials have been subpoenaed for Monday.

### The POODLE DOG Restaurant

We are now in business and intend to improve.

# Towel Special for Monday

Bleached and Unbleached Turkish Towels, large sizes. Special price

Each, 25c

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, all Linen. Special price

Each, 25c

## Henry Young & Co.

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

## Men Who Know All Say That Our Clothes Are "The Best"

The fame of our good clothes has been spread abroad, for every man says, "Good things" about the clothes he buys here. He's always satisfied.

When men together discuss the clothes question, they are of one mind in voicing the praise of our clothes and many are the compliments we receive.

Withal we're not high priced, for, while we show the best clothes the best makers can turn out, we say for one of our splendid Suits or Overcoats such reasonable prices as these:

**\$16.50 \$18 \$20 \$25 TO \$35**

These prices are not startling, for you hear them and meet them everywhere—but such good clothes as ours do not grow everywhere. It's quality that counts here.

Come and see if our clothes are not "the best."



**ALLEN & CO.**  
**FIT-REFORM**

1201 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

### FOREIGN

#### Mrs. Roosevelt

PORT NAUSIZIO, Italy, Oct. 30.—After spending some time in Florence, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by her sister, Miss Carew, have returned to Miss Carew's villa here. It is reported that Mrs. Roosevelt expects her husband to return from Africa sooner than he intended.

#### Cuban Politicians

HAVANA, Oct. 30.—A meeting of the national committee of Conservatives was held here for the purpose of deciding preparatory to the opening of congress next month what the future course of the party shall be. All the speakers agreed that the administration of President Gomez was a failure, and that it was the duty of the Conservatives to abandon the policy of sustaining the government, which hitherto they had followed, and to begin an active anti-administration campaign. They have strong hopes of holding the balance of power in the lower house.

#### Philippine Imports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Imports into the United States from the Philippine Islands during the month of September, the first full month under the

new tariff, aggregated \$821,036, against \$1,631,976 for the corresponding month of last year. Practically all the imports of last September entered free of duty, but no sugar produced in the Philippines was imported into the United States during September last, though in September, 1908, 35,168,000 were brought in.

#### FALSE THEORIES

Lead to Worthless or Harmful Remedies.

Stimulating the scalp may allay the itching of the dandruff, but that does not cure the scalp. The disease won't yield to quinine or capsicum nor alcohol, because it is caused by a germ or parasite. To cure dandruff the germ must be destroyed. Until recently there was no hair preparation, or dandruff cure, or hair restorer on the market that would kill that insidious germ that dries up the scalp in little scales called dandruff, and absorbs the vitality of the hair, causing falling hair, and finally baldness. Newbro's Herpicide is the only really scientific preparation to cure dandruff, prevent falling hair and baldness. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for samples to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. One dollar bottles guaranteed. Cyrus H. Bowes, special agent, 1228 Government street.

electrical office, has been absent from the city since Thursday on a hunting trip. He was in the habit of going up to Trout Lake every autumn, and was one of a party of about 20 persons. He was to have returned home next Monday. About noon on Thursday afternoon he was sent out in Trout Lake in a canoe to take his turn at watching for deer. About 5 o'clock, as he had not returned, the remainder of the party became anxious and search was made for him. His coat was found on the shore, where he had built a fire to cook his dinner. Further down the lake, which is seven miles long, the overturned canoe was discovered where it had drifted with the wind, and the cushion and paddle were found floating in the water.

### BRITISH

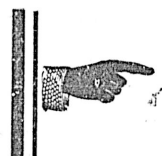
#### Grand Trunk Receipts.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Grand Trunk's September statement shows that the gross receipts of the Grand Trunk proper increased £62,000, while working expenses increased £53,200. The Canada Atlantic net profits increased £8,500. Grand Trunk Western increased £4,600. Grand Haven net profits increased £1,700. The net profits for the whole system increased £24,500.

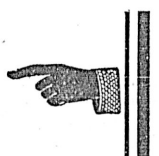
#### Ottawa Man Drowned.

OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—It is now certain that Thomas Weir, son of Mr. Weir, 58 Walker street, has been accidentally drowned at Trout Lake, near Maniwaki. W. Hart and P. Renihan, members of the party, arrived home last evening, but could add little to the details. Mr. Weir, who is a very popular man in Ottawa and an employee of the Ottawa

# IDEAL SHOE STORE OPEN ON MONDAY



We have secured permission to sell one day more



**IDEAL SHOE STORE**

Government Street

Opposite Spencer's

General Slaughter For Monday

Everything going no matter what price they fetch.



## FOR SALE

6 LOTS AT OAK BAY facing water and near Hotel.  
Only \$1500.00  
NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE on Denman St., with all modern conveniences. A Bargain at \$2000.00  
TO LET—Large Residence, Montreal St. \$25.00  
New 6-Room Cottage, good locality. \$20.00  
MODERN 6-ROOM BUNGALOW, furnished complete, with garage, steam, etc., will rent for 6 months or longer, per month \$40.00

## BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD

Cor. Broad and View Sts., Victoria, B. C.

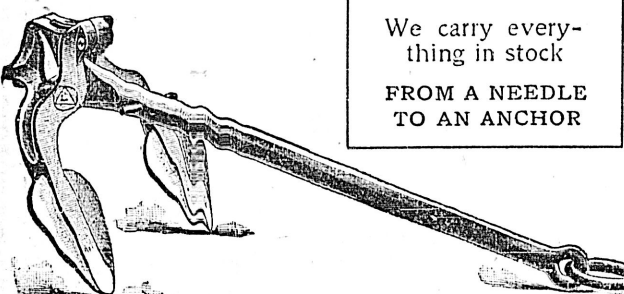
## WHAT WE HAVE

SILK STOCKINGS, elsewhere \$2, our price, \$1.10  
SOCKS, gentlemen's, silk, 90¢

### ORIENTAL IMPORTING CO.

510 Cormorant Street Opposite E. & N. Depot

## Shipchandlery



We carry everything in stock  
FROM A NEEDLE  
TO AN ANCHOR

We aim at best goods at lowest prices  
LOGGERS' TOOLS A SPECIALTY

## E. B. MARVIN & CO.

1206 Wharf Street Victoria, B. C.

## Motor Launch Bargain

There has been put in our hands for sale, an almost new motor launch, 25 feet long, 7½ foot beam, 3 foot keel, Truscott 9 H. P. engine, Reversible blades, Boat fitted with cabin to accommodate six or more persons, has only been used three months. Cost Twelve Hundred and Fifty Dollars. Offered at Six Hundred now—

## Thos. Plimley, Central Cycle Depot

1110 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

P. S.—We also have a Buffalo Marine Engine, 3 months old, cost \$340.00, owner will take \$205.00 for it.

## Y. M. C. A.

## Men's Meeting Sunday, 4 o'Clock

PROF. GEO. C. PIDGEON, D. D.  
On "The Temperance Situation"

Mr. J. G. Brown, Soloist

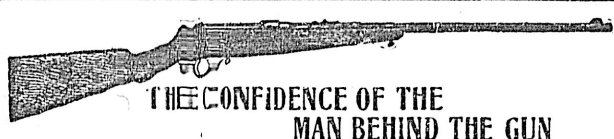
First address of Local Option Campaign Series

## Western Motor & Supply Co., Limited

Successors to Plimley Automobile Co., Ltd.

R. P. CLARK, General Manager.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA'S LEADING GARAGE



THE CONFIDENCE OF THE  
MAN BEHIND THE GUN

Unsuccessful manhood is due largely to want of confidence in the gun. In shooting the gun should be forgotten. A man does not question his eye or his hand and the gun should be just as dependable.

### The Ross Sporting Rifle

Is absolutely reliable under all conditions. It is made with the same precision and care as the celebrated Ross Military Rifle—the best in the world.  
If your local dealer is without a supply of the Ross Rifle write to the company direct for catalogue.

PRICE \$25.00 AND UP.

## The ROSS RIFLE CO., Quebec, P.Q.

## NEWS OF THE CITY

### Will Drain Ravine.

As the owners interested have consented to pay one-half of the cost the Johnson street ravine, lying between Store street and the waterfront will be drained.

### The Cecilia Choir

The Cecilia choir, under the direction of Miss Cordelia Grylls, will meet tomorrow and following Mondays at 8.30 p.m. in the parlor of the Balmoral hotel, instead of the piano rooms previously announced.

### Male Voice Choir

The Victoria Male Voice Choir will give a smoker in Eagles' Hall, on Monday evening. Only a limited number of invitations will be given out. This is the first smoker of the choir, and a good time is looked forward to.

### Tees Put in for Shelter

A heavy southeast gale was reported last evening by the government wireless station prevailing off the straits and a very heavy sea running. The steamer Tees, which sailed yesterday for West Coast points was forced to put into Bamfield where she lay over night.

### Annual Meeting Women's Council

The annual meeting of the Local Council of Women will take place in the Board of Trade rooms on November 8th and 9th. It is hoped there will be a good attendance. The affiliated societies are specially requested by the president to have all reports ready for the morning sessions.

### Natural History Society

A regular meeting of the Natural History society will be held tomorrow evening, November 1st, 1909, at eight o'clock, in their rooms, Carnegie Library. The subject will be "The First Passage of the Inner Channel of Vancouver Island," and the paper will be given by Dr. Newcombe.

### Thirty Letters Daily.

So great are the communications regarding enquiries about this island received at the offices of the Vancouver Island Development League that the secretary has placed the daily average at 30 letters per day. The letters continue to arrive from all parts of the world and answering them takes up considerable time.

### All Saint's Day

Tomorrow is the festival of All Saints, and services will be held in all the Anglican churches. At the Cathedral there will be celebrations of the Holy Communion at 7, 8, and after matins at 11 o'clock. There will be choral evensong at 8, when the choir of the city churches have been asked to attend. The sermon will be preached by the Bishop.

### New Apparatus At Hand.

The new apparatus purchased for the fire department and consisting of a city service truck, two combination chemical engines and hose wagons and other needed apparatus will arrive here tomorrow. As soon as it is received a redistribution of the apparatus will be made whereby engines will be placed in the Victoria West and Yates street halls, thus increasing the efficiency of the department in those sections.

### Inaugural Ball

An inaugural ball in aid of the building fund will be held in the Women's building at the agricultural fair grounds on November 26th, under the auspices of the Alexandra club. The management is in the hands of an energetic and well organized committee. Harper's orchestra has been secured and no pains will be spared to make the event a great success. Tickets will be on sale in a few days.

### Resolution of Sympathy

At the meeting of the Conservative Association workers held in the Government street headquarters last night the following resolutions of sympathy with Premier and Mrs. McBride in the loss of their only son was passed: "That the Conservative Association in meeting assembled wish to express to Mr. and Mrs. McBride their deepest sympathy and condolence in their bereavement."

### St. Andrew's Young People

St. Andrew's Church Young People's society will hold a musical tomorrow evening in the lecture room of the church. All the members and friends of the society are very cordially invited to be present. The following programme will be rendered: Vocal solo, Miss A. Robertson; piano duet, Mrs. Simpson and Miss M. Simpson; recitation, Miss Cook; song, Master Albert Davis; selection, Sunday School orchestra; vocal solo, Mrs. Jesse Longfield; reading, Miss Lawson; vocal solo, Mr. Melville.

### Now, Its Brickyard Section.

As a consequence of the success of the Spring Ridge owners in inducing the city council to undertake the work of regrading the gravel pit section, owners along Douglas street and in the brickyard section are agitating for similar consideration to them in respect to what they claim is the unsightly appearance of the property on which the brickyards are located and in which the process of the manufacture of brick, the companies have excavated large holes. It is stated that a petition is being circulated asking the council to consider the proposition.

### Notice of Removal

"Dame Durden Sweetie," Mrs. W. T. McDonnell—Owing to increased patronage we have removed to 719 Fort street. Orders taken for cakes and sweets. Supper dishes a specialty. Afternoon tea served. Telephone orders will receive prompt attention. Phone No. 2263. (One door east of Dr. Jones, 719 Fort street.)

Warm flannellette skirts for ladies and children, 50c, 60c, 75c, and \$1.00 at the Beehive Cash Store, Douglas Street. These are fine goods; Shetland Wool Vests for ladies, 60c, and 75c; the same for children 35c, up; direct from Scotland, light and warm.

### Deposits

The B. C. Permanent Loan Co. accepts deposits of \$1 and upwards. The total amount or any part thereof may be withdrawn at any time. Cheques are supplied to each depositor for this purpose. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is added to the account half yearly and compounded. Money can be sent by mail and all correspondence promptly attended to. Paid up capital over \$1,000,000. Assets over \$2,000,000. Branch office 1210 Government Street.



## THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., October 30, 1909.

### SYNOPSIS

An extensive ocean storm now centered off Prince Rupert is causing fresh southerly gales on the coast of Oregon and Washington, and probably they extend to Alaska. Snow is falling in Caribou and rain will be general from this southward. The weather is mild and fair in the Pacific Provinces.

### TEMPERATURE

	Min.	Max.
Victoria, B. C.	37	50
Vancouver	37	48
New Westminster	37	46
Kamloops	34	50
Barrow	18	34
Fort Simpson	26	42
Adlin	28	34
Dawson	28	34
Calgary, Alta.	30	42
Whitlock, Man.	30	48
Portland, Ore.	42	52
San Francisco, Cal.	50	62

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and vicinity—strong winds or gales from the southward, unaccompanied with rain.

Lower Mainland—strong winds or gales from the southward, unaccompanied with rain.

### SATURDAY

Highest temperature 59  
Lowest temperature 43  
Mean 51  
Rain, .01 inch  
Sunshine, 48 minutes

### Cafe Chantant.

A meeting of the Antituberculosis Society was held at the Balmoral yesterday morning. The Cafe Chantant to be held in December was the subject of consideration. Final arrangements will be made for this event at the meeting of the Auxiliary Society on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.



## IF IN DOUBT

as to whether your eyes are just tired or really playing out, don't case your conscience "Oh, my eyes are just tired from work or reading." It may not be so, and the delay means worse trouble to come.

### Better See Us Now

We will tell you at once whether you require to wear glasses or not. If you should wear them, you will find our charges for Glasses very reasonable.

Why go elsewhere and wait two days, when we can do the work at once?

We grind our own lenses. Our Optical Equipment is second to none on the Pacific Coast.

We are giving great satisfaction. Almost every day patrons come in to tell us how pleased they are with our work.

Telephone us at any time for an appointment, at your convenience.

Expert Eye Examination. Consultation Free.

## J. H. LePage

Optician and Optometrist,  
1242 Government Street.  
Tel. 1860.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Kodaks, Promos, Century, Hawkeyes, Cinematograph, Cameras and Lenses.

Amateurs' developing and printing done at short notice.

Anything appertaining to photography we have.

## ALBERT H. MAYNARD

715 Pandora Street.

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Andrew J. Phillips, late of Seattle, Washington, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the Trusts and Executors Act, that all creditors of the estate of the said deceased are required on or before the 13th day of November, A. D. 1909, to send particulars of their claims, duly verified, to the undersigned administrator, with the will annexed, of the said estate, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 13th day of October, A. D. 1909.

WILLIAM MONTEITH,

Administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of said deceased.



SMOKER—Quality is the best talking point. My choice cigars are quality in 10c. cigars.

F. H. SCHNOTER, Mfrs., Victoria

## FURS

Our stock of Furs this fall is larger and better than ever before, and our system of buying and selling for cash enables us to give the very best value.

Mink Marmot Stoles, from \$3.25 to \$27.50  
Muffs, to match, from \$4.00 to \$10.00  
Thibet Collars from \$4.75 to \$8.50  
Thibet Muffs at \$4.50 and... \$6.00  
Children's Fur Sets from \$2.25 to \$6.00  
Bearskin Sets, from up to \$6.50  
Bearskin Coats from \$2.25 to \$4.00

## G. A. Richardson & Co.

VICTORIA HOUSE  
636 YATES ST.

## THE "UNDERWOOD" TYPEWRITER

See it with the others. Before buying a poor imitation investigate the "Underwood." You will save money by so doing.

## BAXTER & JOHNSON

809 Government. Phone 730  
150 "Underwoods" in use here.

## Victoria Furniture and Book Exchange

718 Fort Street Phone 1737  
JOHN T. DEAVILLE, Prop.

Call in and see what new stock we have. Furniture and books, bought, sold or exchanged. Sales attended, and goods bought on commission.

## To Hand, Large Consignment of OLD COUNTRY BLANKETS EIDERDOWN QUILTS

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery Also a heavy stock of choice NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS

Ranging in price from 50c to \$6 per pair. A cordial invitation to all to inspect our magnificent new goods.

THE "BON AMI"  
734 YATES STREET.  
Co-Op. Premises  
SHEPHERD & SON, Proprietors.

## Mrs. J. E. ELLIOTT

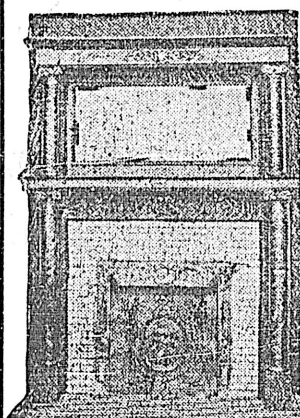
Headquarters for all kinds of FANCY GOODS, LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, BATH ROBES AND DRESSING GOWNS

Also Children's Undergarments Made to Order.

760 YATES STREET  
Next door to Carnegie Library.  
Phone R-1621.

## A. M. JONES

1212 BROAD ST.  
PHONE - - C.O. 660



## Mantels, Grates and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement

Sole agents for Nephel Plaster Paris, and manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

## RAYMOND & SON

No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

Clarke & Pearson, tinsmiths and stoveholders, removed to 1313 Wharf St., near Johnson.

Men's Sock Special.—Fine Heather English Wool Socks, special price, 3 pairs for \$1. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates Street.

## Pearl Necklets

We have secured some very dainty ones for this Christmas, and would advise you to look them over before the best are picked out. Some are all Pearl, others are set with

PERIDOTS, AMETHYSTS, TOPAZ, etc. Prices range from \$15.00 to \$100.

One of these as a gift would be greatly appreciated by the recipient.

## REDFERN & SONS

JEWELLERS

1009 Government Street

Victoria B. C.

Sashes Doors and Woodwork of all Kinds	J. A. SAYWARD. <b>LUMBER</b> ROCK BAY VICTORIA, B. C.	Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.
--	---	---

For Lumber, Sash, Doors, and all Kinds of Building Material, go to

## The Taylor Mill Co.

Limited Liability.

Mill Office and Yards: 2116 Government St., P. O. Box 623. Telephone 584

## RICE! RICE! RICE!

We import this food in carload lots and now offer it at wholesale prices to the consumer. Note the prices:  
JAPAN RICE, 50 lbs net at... \$2.00 CHINA RICE, 50 lbs net at... \$1.75  
This is a snap—stock up for the winter.

SYLVESTER FEED CO. Tel. 413, 709 Yates Street

## JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

### THE MIKADO BAZAAR

Bamboo Blinds for Verandah, 8x8 and 6x7 for sale here.  
1404 Government Street (Cor. Johnson Street.)

## Your New Home

When planning a new building, or additions or alterations to your present home, we should appreciate a chance to submit figures covering the necessary plumbing and heating equipment. We are in a position to supply the best makes of sanitary supplies and you will find it to your advantage to at least let us estimate before placing your contract.

Don't forget that we are ready at all times to come immediately when you need us for repairs or work of any kind.

## The Colbert Plumbing and Heating Co., Ltd.

755 Broughton street, near Blanchard street.

## LADIES!

Silk Handkerchiefs, 95c to 1.50  
Silk Scarfs, 65c to 75c  
Silk Shawls, \$2.85 to \$1.75

## LEE DYE & CO.

Next Fire Hall Cormorant Street

## FOR SALE CHEAP

### Sprague Motor

3 H. P. Direct Current  
230 Volts, 11.5 amp.

With Starting Box. All complete and good as new.

## The Colonist

### For a Snap in

## NEW BOILERS

72 in. x 18 ft.  
125 lbs. steam.  
66 in. x 16 ft.  
125 lbs. steam.

APPLY  
Victoria Machine Depot Co

## MT. TOLMIE Sand and Gravel

SCREENED AND GRADED

Lineham Scott Sand & Gravel Co.

The finest material to use for all kinds of concrete and building work. Deliveries made to any part of the city in any quantity. Get our prices

Office 634 View Street  
Phones: Mangr.'s residence, 2103, Office 664; Pitts L1851

## THE NEW ENGLAND HOTEL AND RESTAURANT

Government Street

Established Over 60 Years.

M. & L. Young  
Proprietors

TELEPHONE 161.



Advertise in THE COLONIST | Subscribe for THE COLONIST





## Wines and Liquors



Should be especially pure and healthful. This is a matter you should watch closely. We will watch the price for you and, if you will allow us to supply you,

### We Will Guarantee the Quality

There are two ways to be economical, one is by spending little money, another is by getting the best for your money. When you order Wines, Liquors, Ales, Porters or Mineral Waters here you practice both economics.

TELEPHONE US YOUR ORDER.

Prompt delivery is another of our good points.

## Capital City Wine Store

Tel. 1974      1327 Douglas St.      Cor. Johnson

## THE GRAND PRIZE

(Highest Award)

Has Been Awarded to The

### United States Separator

at the

ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION, SEATTLE, WASH.

Again the stamp of official approval has been placed on the cream separator which the dairyman has found to be most profitable, easiest to run, easiest to clean and handsomest in appearance.

### The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.

VICTORIA B. C., AGENTS

544, 546 Yates Street.      Phone 59

## New Direct Import

Fleur de Lis Marshmallows, Locomotive Fig Paste, Crystallized Violets, Crystallized Pineapple, Crystallized Mix Fruits.

We make a specialty of.

DELICIOUS CAKES FOR ANY OCCASION

## CLAY'S

Tel. 101.      Fort St.

## P. & B. Deadening Felt

Used between floors and partitions for warmth and deadening sound. Made in three weights. Samples and prices on application.

### R. ANGUS

1105 Wharf Street

## MASQUERADE SUITS AND WIGS

for hire at

### MRS. C. KOSCHE'S

Hairdressing Parlors,

1105 Douglas St.      Phone 1175.

## Style and Service

These two attributes distinguish all knives, forks and spoons bearing the mark

### "1847 ROGERS BROS."

Style that pleases the eye—lasting service that proves true value.

Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped

MERIDEN BROS. CO.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

"Silver Plate that Wears"

P.O. BOX 363      PHONE 77

## LEMON GONNASSON & CO.

DOORS, SASH AND WOOD FINISH OF EVERY VARIETY

Rough and dressed lumber, lath and shingles; also a large stock of Australian mahogany and Eastern birch flooring.

### THE CAPITAL PLANING MILLS

Corner Government and Orchard Streets

## BANNER YEAR IN BUILDING

Value of New Structures Continues to Climb—Sixty-nine Per Cent. Increase

With the aggregate value of buildings for which permits have been issued this year to date totalling \$1,548,135, compared with a total for the entire twelve months last year of \$1,314,340, and for the corresponding ten months a year ago of \$915,000, the year 1909 has proved the banner year in the building trades in the history of the city, and this, too, with two more months of the year still to come. So far this year the increase in the value of buildings for which permits have been issued has been \$233,795 over the grand total of last year and \$333,130 over the figure for the same ten months last year, compared with which this year's figures show an increase of no less than sixty-nine per cent.

With the increase in building in the Oak Bay, Esquimalt and Saanich sections which can be said to be practically a part of Victoria, the grand total will undoubtedly be in the neighborhood of the one and three quarter million mark, and it is expected that by the end of the year the aggregate will figure pretty closely to \$2,000,000.

Another Increase

Every month this year has seen the figures for the corresponding month a year ago beaten, and October was no exception to the rule when permits of an aggregate value of \$104,840 were issued compared with \$90,755 a year ago. The monthly record for this year as compared with last year is given below:

Month	1909	1908
January	\$78,980	\$54,725
February	122,680	72,325
March	121,640	110,800
April	188,060	129,625
May	188,620	79,225
June	90,120	74,010
July	372,120	106,070
August	141,040	134,770
September	140,835	53,530
October	104,840	90,755
Total (10 mos.)	\$1,548,135	\$915,000

In comparison with other cities of the Dominion Victoria's percentage of growth has been remarkable. The following figures showing the amount of building done in the leading cities of the Dominion for the month of September, compared with the same month a year ago demonstrates how Victoria is growing.

City	Sept. '09	Sept. '08	Per cent.
Toronto, Ont.	\$1,046,065	\$1,109,580	95.16
Winnipeg, Man.	801,050	481,200	66.72
Vancouver, B. C.	764,530	324,505	135.59
Montreal, P. Q.	716,840	562,875	81.14
Edmonton, Alta.	505,199	123,425	309.31
Calgary, Alta.	280,730	68,800	377.44
Port Arthur, Ont.	27,000	10,625	254.10
Hamilton, Ont.	181,935	147,760	103.03
Fort William, Ont.	161,935	147,760	103.03
VICTORIA, B. C.	140,835	53,530	160.92
Lethbridge, Alta.	95,000	47,500	155.55
London, Ont.	54,890	40,173	32.27
Regina, Sask.	53,250	32,305	42.50
Brandon, Man.	42,305	27,230	15.57
Peterboro, Ont.	46,183	180,311	35.02
Halifax, N. S.	27,000	9,600	150.00
Berlin, Ont.	24,000	9,300	95.75
Sydney, N. S.	18,205	17,500	19.10
Windsor, Ont.	17,500	15,800	19.10
St. John, N. B.	15,800	15,800	100.00
Total	\$5,276,671	\$3,524,229	49.72

## WAS IT INSURED?

Everybody asks this question after a fire.

We insure everything properly insurable and on the most favorable terms.

### HEISTERMAN FORMAN AND CO.

1207 Government St.

## STEAM HEATING

By the latest up-to-date method

### THEST. ANDREWS STEAM RADIATORS

NEED—No Boiler  
NEED—No Steam piping  
NEED—No Flue  
NEED—No Attention

A perfect and cheap heating radiator for Offices, Homes, Workshops, Stores. Each Radiator is complete in itself, cheapest to fit in position, cheapest to heat with, call and get some information about it from

### HAYWARD & DODS

Cor. Fort and Blanchard St.  
Estimates given  
Phone 1854

## DUNLOP "SURE-STEP" RUBBER HEELS

For wet, slippery and icy places. A live rubber heel with two creepers of frictioned fabric. (Put on by all shoedealers.)

Children's Gaiters, of fine soft white wool, 25c. a pair. Knitted Wool Overalls, 60c. a pair, at Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates Street.

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Total	\$5,276,671	\$3,524,229	49.72

## MUTINY TO BE COMMEMORATED

Dinner to Be Held at "Driard" Hotel, November 9, Will Be Brilliant Function

Preparations now under way for the annual dinner of the British Campaigners' association—the second held by the veterans—indicates that the function which will be held on November 9, the King's birthday, at the Driard hotel, in commemoration of the Indian mutiny, will be one of the most memorable in this city.

There are four veterans of the Indian mutiny, at least, who will be present to recall reminiscences of those stirring days so long ago. Major Wilson, president of the association, who will preside, served with the 42nd Highlanders, the famous Black Watch, in the relief of Lucknow and other actions of that historic campaign; Brinkley Robinson was among those encompassed about by the rebel Indians besieged in Lucknow; George Misset, gardener at the Driard hotel, served with the Northumberland Fusiliers during the mutiny and Robert Foster, who is at the Old Men's Home is a veteran who served with the 20th Hussars. These have been invited to the banquet, with other guests of the British Campaigners' association.

The spacious dining room of the Driard hotel will be dressed with flags and arrayed in gala attire for the occasion, and an orchestra has been engaged and a programme of patriotic songs arranged to be sung by local

## CHARCOAL LOZENGES POWERFUL ABSORBENTS

Offensive Breath and Stomach Gases Cannot Exist When They Are Used.

Charcoal, by virtue of its porous nature, takes up gases mechanically, just as a sponge takes up water. Its capacity in this respect is in proportion to the number and fineness of its pores. Charcoal made from poplar, beechwood, vegetable ivory, cocoa-nut shells, and willow wood is a compact, heavy substance, having a metallic lustre, the pores being quite invisible.

Chemical tests of various kinds performed by expert chemists have revealed the fact that charcoal made from willow wood is not only absolutely harmless, but that it is by far the most powerful absorbent of all kinds of gases. Certain other woods mentioned above, are used by some manufacturers in making charcoal, and being not being half as effective in absorbing stomach gases, have also been found to be positively harmful to the digestive system.

Willow-wood charcoal is, then, the very best for the purpose of absorbing excessive gas of the stomach, removing intestinal flatulence, and purifying foul breath. Charcoal, to be effective against gastric flatulence must be introduced among the gases of the stomach in the same state as when fresh from the crucible. The means of effecting this is to compress them into soluble lozenges, so that after being dissolved in the mouth and swallowed, the charcoal is "set free," and at once begins its work of oxidizing and absorbing foul gases, and also, through its adsorptive properties, of purifying the entire alimentary tract.

It is definitely known that the absorbent and cleansing action of charcoal is protracted and continued through the intestinal system as well as in the stomach, and it proves beneficial there also.

IN STUART'S CHARCOAL LOZENGES we have a gas absorbing remedy which takes place in preference over all others. The charcoal used in them is the very best that can be obtained. They are composed of the finest young willow-wood, converted into charcoal by the special carbonizing Stuart process, and before being compressed into lozenges, the powdered charcoal is rendered sweet and thoroughly agreeable to the taste by being mixed with pure honey, and the result is a product equally as palatable as candy.

Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges have attained a wide popularity among the people, millions of boxes being sold every year. They have, over and over again, proven their efficiency as rapid and powerful absorbents of foul stomach gases, relieving and curing flatulence, belching or the eructation of gases, and finally in the purification of offensive breath.

Buy a package of these little lozenges from your druggist for 25 cents, and forward us your name and address for free sample package. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 22 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

## MAKE SECOND CALL ON SUBSCRIBERS

Generous Response to Y. M. C. A. Building Fund Means Early Start

The building committee of the Y. M. C. A. is issuing its second call to those who signified their intention of contributing to the fund with which the handsome new building will be erected. Circular letters to all subscribers have been mailed and a generous response is looked for. The first call was for \$25,000 of which \$22,000 was received. The second call is for a like amount and if the response in this instance is as liberal as in the first work on the new building will commence at an early date. It is the intention of the committee not to let any contracts until at least forty per cent of the amount is in hand. The letter being sent to subscribers follows:

Dear Friend—The time has come, according to the terms of your pledge to the Young Men's Christian Association, to issue the second call for subscriptions to the new building fund.

Six months ago a generous and ready response to the first call came from a very large number of subscribers, but, to ensure the commencement of the building at an early date, a very general response must be immediately forthcoming. The board of directors are unanimous in their decision to delay issuing of contracts until at least forty per cent is in the bank and in many cases their entire subscription. This policy is heartily encouraged as it saves the committee time and money. Kindly make all cheques payable to the treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Findlay will be in his office from 9:00 a. m. to 12:00 noon every day except Sunday. The general and boys' secretaries are authorized to give official receipts for subscriptions, and one of the staff may always be found at the rooms, 1216 Broad street.

Dangerous Roadway.

Loud and long have been the complaints which drivers of vehicles have been making at the condition of Menzies street between Belleville and Superior streets. This section of road is used by drivers of wagons in which the vitrified brick is being hauled from Raymond's wharf to the Wharf street pavement. Owing to the closing of Belleville street at the junction with Government street the wagons have been going around by Superior street and for several days last week the roadway was strewn with bricks which were allowed to fall from the wagons to the detriment of vehicular traffic and to the danger of injury to horses. Yesterday men were set at work picking up the fallen brick and cleaning up the roadway.

## LADIES' GUILD OF SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

The monthly meeting of the Ladies' Guild of the Seamen's Institute will be held on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

Dangerous Roadway.

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## YOU SHOULD SEE THEM

People who visit our store for the first time are delighted with the variety and extent of our Piano stock, at the number of different makes and styles, at the unrivalled values.

Our system of showing pianos entirely prevents confusion and makes selection a positive pleasure, restful and enjoyable.

All the leading Canadian makes:

### New Pianos

\$275, \$325, \$375, \$450, \$500 to \$1000

### Second-Hand Pianos

From \$75 to \$150

ALSO THE WONDERFUL NEW YORK BEHNING PLAYER PIANO

Whatever piano you may be interested in, it will pay you to increase your knowledge of piano values by coming here before you buy.

Free demonstrations cheerfully given. Our easy payment plan is simple and places the most artistic Piano in Canada, the Gerhard Heintzman—within the reach of every purse.

## FLETCHER BROS.

The Music House  
1231 Government Street

Branches Vancouver and Nanaimo

## Get That Stove Now!

Past experience has proved that it is not wise to delay ordering a stove any longer. Unrivalled values here:

OAK COAL HEATERS, \$5 to \$22

WOOD HEATERS, \$2.25 to \$22.50

## DRAKE & HORN

Hardware Merchants, 608 Yates St. Cor. Government St.

## BOTH PARTIES HAVE A POLICY

And so have COPAS & YOUNG, but the difference is that We are helping Victoria Today not Tomorrow. Never wait to help along a good thing, but do it now. Patronize the Anti-Combine Grocers

### TAIT'S ENGLISH GRANULATED SUGAR.

Seventeen pounds for \$1.00

One hundred pound sack \$5.60

FINE WHITE POTATOES, per sack \$90c

Five sacks for \$4.00

### CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack \$1.75

C. & Y. INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, 3 lbs. \$1.00, or per pound \$35c

CHRISTIE'S SODA BISCUITS, per tin \$30c

NICE ISLAND APPLES, per box \$2.00

OKANAGAN APPLES, Spys, Baldwins, Wagner or Russets, per box \$2.25 to \$2.65

McLAREN'S PEANUT BUTTER, per jar, 40c, 25c and \$1.50

CLEANED CURRANTS, 3 pounds for \$25c

SEEDED RAISINS, Victoria Cross Brand, the finest packed, 16-oz. pkts., each \$1.00

Eleven packets for \$1.00

NEW ENGLISH MIXED PEEL, per pound \$15c

ONTARIO TESTED EGGS, very good, dozen \$35c

Three dozen for \$1.00

DAIRY BUTTER, per pound \$25c

JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, 16-oz. bottle \$90c

PRIDE OF CANADA MAPLE SYRUP, quart bottle for \$50c

NEW SMYRNA FIGS, per pound \$15c

Ten pound box for \$1.25

WE SAVE YOU MONEY

## COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Corner of Fort and Broad Streets

Phones 94 and 133      Phones 94 and 133

## C.C. Russell

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas Street

Cheapest Millinery Supply House in Canada

### Now In Stock

Ladies' Norfolk Jerseys, in white and grey also Taupe Costume Cloth

## Build Up a Reserve Now

Now, while your earning power is good, why not convert part of it into a Cash Reserve that will, later on, yield a competence for old age?

You can easily do it by regularly depositing a part of your income in

## The Dominion Bank

One dollar and upwards opens an account, and with systematic saving and Compound Interest, the fund will rapidly accumulate. Begin today.

VICTORIA B. C. BRANCH

Temporary offices Broad and Fort Streets.

C. E. THOMAS, MANAGER.



# Happy Thought Range

CANADA'S BEST PRODUCTION IN CAST RANGES

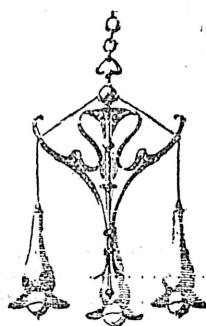
High Closet - - - - - \$50  
Square - - - - - \$45

**B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.**

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts.

P. O. Box 683.

Phone 82.



## You Want "Quality" ELECTROLIERS

"WE HAVE THEM"

See our stock of artistic designs for the new TUNGSTEN LAMPS

**The Hinton Electric Co., Limited**

GOVERNMENT STREET

THE MARKET THAT SERVES YOU BEST

## THE DOUGLAS MARKET

TEL. NO. 1701.

1423 DOUGLAS STREET.

Buy your meat in a strictly sanitary market

Anything you want in the meat line give us a call before buying your supply for the week end.

BEST LEGS OF MUTTON .....20c  
SIRLOIN STEAK, 2 lbs. for .....35c  
PORK SAUSAGE .....15c  
HAMBURG STEAK, 3 lbs. for .....25c  
PRIME RIB ROAST BEEF, 12 1-2 to .....15c  
BEST ROLLED ROAST BEEF .....15c  
FORE QUARTER SPRING LAMB .....16c  
ROASTING MEAT, 1 lb. to .....20c  
ROAST PORK, 1 lb. to .....20c

Give us your orders. We can please you. Goods delivered in Victoria West twice daily.

## Douglas Market

Tel. No. 1701.

1423 Douglas Street.

THE MARKET THAT SERVES YOU BEST

## POPULAR LECTURES

Emmanuel Baptist Church

A COURSE OF LECTURES

Will be delivered in the Auditorium of the church EVERY SECOND TUESDAY, at 8 p. m.  
Oct. 5—"Love, Courtship and Marriage, in Fact and Fiction"—Rev. William Stevenson.  
Oct. 12—"Dramatic Recital," The French-Canadian Dialect Poems of Dr. Wm. Henry Drummond, "The Habitant," "Johnnie Courteau" and "The Voyageur"—Rev. D. E. Hatt, B. A.  
Nov. 2—"The Jacobite Songs," with vocal illustrations by Scottish talent—Rev. William Stevenson.  
Nov. 16—"Religion is Business and Business is Religion"—Rev. H. Francis Perry, D.D., Vancouver.  
Nov. 30—"King Arthur and His Knights of the Round Table"—Rev. William Stevenson.  
Dec. 14—"The French Revolution"—Rev. W. Stevenson.

### ADMISSION TICKETS

Single, adult tickets 50c. Juvenile, 10c.  
Single season, admitting to entire course, \$1.00.  
Family, season, admitting to entire course, \$3.00.  
Juvenile, season, admitting to entire course, 50c.  
Tickets may be had of members of the B. Y. P. U.; Sunday School teachers, and at various stores in the city.

## THEATRE

MONDAY, NOV. 1st

Charles Frohman presents

## BILLIE BURKE

In the Exquisite Comedy

### LOVE WATCHES

PRICES—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.  
Seat sale open Friday, Oct. 29th.

## The Cassels-Percival Entertainers

Presenting an entertainment of magic, mirth and music.  
CAROLINE CASSELS, Prima Donna Contralto.

PERCIVAL, The Wizard.  
EVELINE FENWICK, Violinist.

Institute Hall, View street, Tuesday, November 2nd, 1909. Reserved seats at Fletcher Bros. Box office opens Saturday, October 30 at 9 a.m. Admission 50c. Reserved seats 75c.

## TENDERS

Tenders for School Stationery Supplies for 1910 will be received by the undersigned up to November 1st, 1909. Samples and specifications to be seen at the School Board Offices. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.  
ISABELLA MOORE,  
Secretary of Victoria School Board.

## SKATING

Assembly Roller Rink, Fort St.

Morning 10 to 12 Afternoon 2 to 4:30 Evening 7:45 to 10

## PANTAGES

WEEK NOVEMBER 1st.  
Funniest Play in Vaudeville

SOMERS-STORKE  
Present Clive Horwitz' Great Comedy

"JACKSON'S HONEYMOON"  
Don't Miss This.

CARLYLE AND ENGLISH  
Society Vocalists.

BENS  
Trapeze Artists.

ARTHUR ELWELL  
BIOGRAPH  
And Special Added Attractions.

## NOTICE

Beilleville street between Government and Menzies streets is closed to vehicle traffic until further notice.

C. H. TOPP,  
City Engineer.

# HOLBROOK'S

Adds a delicious zest and piquancy to SOUPS, FISH, MEATS, POULTRY, GAME.  
MADE AND BOTTLED IN ENGLAND—SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

## Here and There

The annual meeting of the Local Council of Women, which is to take place at the beginning of next week, is an important gathering and should be a very large one. There are many counts which all good women have at heart and in the council they have an organization by which they can make their influence in them felt.

While each society is, in its own way, relieving suffering or bringing about reform, there is much work for the good of womanhood and of the community which does not come within the province of any. Such questions can be considered in a meeting of the Local Council.

Since the Council was inaugurated it has been instrumental in helping to bring about many reforms, civic and national. Our own, as well as other Canadian cities, is a better place to live in because the Council has striven to banish evil and to help people to be better.

But we all know that Victoria, much as we love it, is not as good as it could be made if all its women united for its improvement. Perhaps especially is this the case with regard to the young. For several years the need of a better method of dealing with these children whose parents are neglectful has been pointed out and but little has been done.

A recent occurrence has shown that the playground agitation, which is bearing fruit in other Canadian cities, may well begin here. If there is any difficulty about boys of all ages having suitable places in which to play their games, it is time the mothers of the city interested themselves in procuring suitable grounds. But it is not the boys alone who need opportunity for healthy outdoor recreation. The young girls who are at work in the city, many of whom are strangers, need a wholesome amusement whether in winter or summer. To place this within their reach is an object worthy the efforts of all their elder sisters.

But there are other objects which are common to us as Canadians and even as members of the Empire. Such are the many aspects of immigration, education and of the preservation of health. In these as well as in questions concerning the moral well-being of the community women have an interest. Already the influence of Canadian women united in the National Council from Halifax to Victoria has been felt and the time may come when the power for good of what is really a woman's parliament will make itself still more strongly felt. One great use of this annual meeting of the Local Council is to show to the whole community that the various women's societies have done during the year. A report is read from each and the thoughtful woman, as she listens, can judge of the whole scope of the work which is going on.

There are in Victoria hundreds of newcomers among the women who in the communities in which they formerly lived have engaged in various forms of benevolent activity. Since coming here they have not felt enough at home, or sufficiently familiar with conditions to identify themselves with the societies. Many of these ladies have the leisure and influence as well as the ability which would make their co-operation very valuable. To such ladies the opportunity of observing what is going on among the women workers of Victoria is offered and their presence will be welcomed by the president and members of the council.

The meetings, of which a full programme will be published during the coming week, promise to be interesting. There are, besides the reports to which allusion has been made, several

## NO LONGER TORTURED

A. Sergt.-Wheeler in R.C.A. Finds Cure From Agonizing Skin Disease

Sergt. Wheeler Thos. P. Bennett, R. C. A. who lives at 705 Albert St., Ottawa, describes the relief which he got from D. D. D. Prescriptions:

"It gives me pleasure to commend D. D. D. to sufferers from skin diseases. For three years I suffered intensely from a skin disease which I developed on the back of my neck. It grew continually and sometimes cast off scales. Neighbors' advice, prescriptions, salves and expensive blood medicines were lavishly used.

"At last I found relief in D. D. D., used according to directions. It required just one bottle to effect a cure. I am no longer tortured so I have no hesitancy in acknowledging to the world the worth and great virtue of D. D. D."

Blood medicines cannot kill the germs in the skin which cause eczema and other skin diseases. Salves fail because they cannot penetrate. D. D. D. goes right into the pores, kills the germs and cures.  
For free sample bottle of D. D. D. Prescription write to the D. D. D. Laboratory, Department V.C., 23 Jordan St., Toronto.  
For sale by all druggists.

## THEATRE

ALL THE WEEK EXCEPT MONDAY From Nov. 2nd to Nov. 6th.

## The London Bioscope AND GRAND AMATEUR WEEK

SPECIAL PROGRAMME  
The biggest show in the city for the money  
Price to all parts of the house—10c.  
Saturday Matinee; Children 5c.

resolutions which will call for an expression of opinion on several very important questions. Mr. C. H. Lugin will deliver an address on Vancouver Island considered as an Outpost of Empire. Mr. F. Andrews will read a paper on Civic Affairs. Mrs. Rocke Robertson one on "The Present Training of Future Citizens," and Mrs. Day has promised to give an account of the meeting of the International Congress of Women which she attended last summer and her description cannot fail to be full of interest.

It will, it is hoped, be evident that this year's annual meeting will be both pleasant and profitable and it only needs a good attendance to make it successful.

Victorians of all ages and both sexes have learned to think a great deal of the "Daughters of Pity." The girls belonging to this society do their loving work in such a modest business-like way as to command both sympathy and respect. Their entertainments are always enjoyable and the objects to which their funds are applied are good. To make the corridors of the hospitals beautiful, to bring brightness and cheer into the wards and to minister to sick children is part of the work undertaken by the Daughters of Pity. In such work too many of our girls cannot be engaged. They need not be less bright or lose any of the enjoyment of life because their hearts are tender and because they are ready to minister to the suffering and the sorrowful.

The annual meeting of the Daughters of Pity should be largely attended to-morrow not only by the members but by those who sympathize with their work and by other girls who have time to spare and the will and kindness of heart which form the only qualifications needed to join this band of workers.

The letter of Mrs. Rocke Robertson on behalf of the newly organized society, "The Daughters of the Empire," should meet with a ready response from all. During her long residence in Victoria, Mrs. Robertson, to use an old phrase, has been foremost in every good word and work. The newly formed society is fortunate in its regent and it is not likely that its members will be allowed to forget that in joining it they took upon themselves responsibilities and that they have duties to perform.

The Empire needs the services of all brave, true-hearted women, and one of the objects of the order is to show them how best to serve her. In this far corner there are not wanting earnest spirits and loyal hearts who are only waiting to learn what work is waiting for their hands in order to perform it. To such the appeal of Mrs. Robertson is addressed and the response, it is believed, will be prompt. The movement is what the women of Victoria will make it and in any city in Canada should be served better in all womanly ways than in that which bears the name of the good queen whose every thought, during her long life, was devoted to her family, her country and her religion.

There is, in this province, a demand for the services of women who are able and willing to do housework, and who are, at the same time, fit to be the companions of the women who employ them. On the islands and in the Upper Country there are young couples with little children whose homes are not large enough to employ a servant who is unfit to be "one of the family." Nor is this desirable. The wife, whose husband must be absent all day or perhaps, for several days at a time, needs congenial companionship.

But in these homes there is much hard labor to be done and the "lady help" who is either unfitted or unwilling to do it is of little use. Several of the delegates to the International Congress told during their visit to Victoria of the training many British gentlemen were undergoing in order to fit themselves for just the duties that must be performed in these homes. Whether these gentlemen will find in country life happiness and contentment is a question on the answer to which the solution of a difficult problem depends.

The ordinary domestic servant will not live in the lonely districts in which the pioneer rancher must bring up his family. The lady who does not know how to work is useless. Whether the lady who is ready and willing to work can bear isolation and will know how to accommodate herself to circumstances and to make herself useful and agreeable to employers who may be her mental and social inferiors time will tell. While the latter condition may not be general it is undesirable to deny that it may sometimes occur. The influence for good in the homes of those who are laying the foundations of our province of cultured women strong and healthy in body and mind cannot be over-estimated.

## ABOUT WOMEN

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll has graciously given her name as patroness of the stall of the Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund at the autumn exhibition and sale of the Royal Irish Industries Association, which is to be held, under the patronage of their Majesties the King and Queen, at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on October 27th, 28th and 29th.

Miss Elizabeth Goldstein, who has just been appointed sanitary inspector in Boston, is the first woman to hold such an office in New England, and exempting Jane Addams, the only one in this country. Miss Goldstein has been engaged in settlement work for several years before receiving her appointment and declares that the problems that she has to face in both occupations are very similar. She says sanitary work is very much like house-cleaning on a large scale, and for that reason she believes it to be equally adapted to women.

last visit to Lady Minto was in Canada, when Lord Minto was governor-general there. She heard there of the death of Queen Victoria, in whose household she was Lady-in-Waiting. Lady Antrim is handsome and picturesque-looking, and is a great favorite with the Queen, to whom she is Lady-in-Waiting. Her elder son and her only daughter are married; she has a second boy. Lord Antrim is interested in farming, gardening, and cattle-raising at Glenarm Castle, the family place of County Antrim, which he very seldom leaves. A further incentive to him now is driving his own motor car.

Prince and Princess Alfonso of Bourbon have taken Brownsea Island for the winter months. It is half an hour by steamer from Poole, which is about two and a half hours by train from town. The young people have to be quietly until the King of Spain and the Queen, to whom she is getting married. The Princess loves England, being English. The house on the island is large and comfortable, and there are beautiful gardens. The Prince and Princess, before taking it, were the guests there of Mrs. Charles Van Raaie, whose late husband bought it and put into the house many beautiful works of art. There is capital shooting, so the young couple should be comfortable and happy there during the winter of their waiting for forgiveness, which will surely be accorded ere long.

King Alfonso, of Spain, can do other things than preside over the affairs of his kingdom according to M. A. P.

Ah, Sweet Is Tipperary  
Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the springtime of the year.  
When the hawthorn's whither than the snow,  
When the feather folk assemble and the air is all a-tremble  
With their singing and their winging to and fro,  
When quavering Sweeney-moon puts her verdant feature on,  
And smiles to hear the news the breezes bring:  
When the sun begins to glance on the rivulets that dance  
Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the spring!  
Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the springtime of the year.  
When the mists are rising from the sea,  
When the Golden Vale is smiling with a beauty all beguiling  
And the sultry zephyr crooning to the sea;  
When the hush of the showers only multiplies the flowers  
That the lavish hand of May will fling;  
When in unfrequented ways, fairy music softly sings—  
Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the spring.

## SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Belleriver, Que.—"Without Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I would not be alive. For five months I had painful and irregular periods and inflammation of the uterus. I suffered like a martyr and thought often of death. I consulted two doctors who could do nothing for me. I went to a hospital, and the best doctors said I must submit to an operation, because I had a tumor. I went back home much discouraged. One of my cousins advised me to take your Compound, as it had cured her. I did so and soon commenced to feel better, and my appetite came back with the first bottle. Now I feel no pain and am cured. Your remedy is deserving of praise."—Mrs. EMMA CHATEL, Valleyfield, Belleriver, Quebec.

Another Operation Avoided.  
Adrian, Ga.—"I suffered untold misery from female troubles, and my doctor said an operation was my only chance, and I dreaded it almost as much as death. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound completely cured me without an operation."—LENA V. HENRY, R.F.D. 3.

Thirty years of unparalleled success confirms the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to cure female diseases.

See that the Name CROMPTON Is on your Corsets  
It means Correct Fit Latest Style and Wearing Qualities unsurpassed—33 Years uninterrupted Popularity

St. George's School for Girls  
1157 Rockland Avenue.  
Boarding and Day School.  
At home Fridays. Principal, Mrs. Suttle.

Corrig College  
Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B.C.  
Select High-Grade Day and Boarding College for Boys of 13 to 16 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Numbered Outside Entrance. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive of tuition moderate. A few vacancies at Autumn term, September 1st.  
Principal, J. W. CURRIE, M.A.



The Long Expected Car of  
**Mason & Hamlin**  
PIANOS Has Arrived

One of which may be seen in our window. We will be pleased to demonstrate the superior way in which they are constructed.

Come in and try them.

**M. W. WAITT & CO., Limited**

THE HOUSE OF HIGHEST QUALITY.  
Herbert Kent, Manager. 1004 Government Street.

## "VOONIA"

This is the Tea that has always been maintained in quality,—a special blend grown on the highlands of Ceylon. It is extra good and it is wholesome,—the most economical Tea one can buy. PER POUND, 50c—½ pound.....25c

Our new Smyrna Figs have arrived.

**The West End Grocery Company, Ltd.**

1002 Government St. Tels. 88 and 1761

## All Meat Prices Beat

CHOICE ROLLED ROAST BEEF, per lb.	10c
CHOICE STEER SIRLOINS BEEF, per lb.	12½c
CHOICE STEER PRIME RIBS BEEF, per lb.	11c
CHOICE STEER BOILING BEEF, per lb.	6c
CHOICE STEER SHOULDER ROASTS BEEF, per lb.	8c
CHOICE ISLAND VEAL BREASTS, per lb.	14c
CHOICE ISLAND VEAL LEGS, per lb.	16c
CHOICE PRAIRIE VEAL, per lb.	15c
CHOICE ISLAND MUTTON, Forequarter, per lb.	12½c
CHOICE ISLAND MUTTON, hindquarter or legs, per lb.	18c
CHOICE SHOULDER PORK, per lb.	13c
CHOICE LEG PORK, per lb.	15c
CHOICE ISLAND LAMB, forequarter, per lb.	16c
CHOICE ISLAND LAMB, hindquarter, per lb.	20c
CHOICE HAMBURG STEAK AND SAUSAGE, per lb.	10c

**IDEAL MEAT MARKET** 620 Yates Street Phone 514

## PORT WINE IS A GOOD TONIC

Far better than drugs. Some native wine mulled at bedtime goes good on chilly fall nights. Better try some of this:

NATIVE PORT, per bottle	35c
CALIFORNIA PORT, per bottle	50c
OLD SPANISH PORT, per bottle, 75c, \$1.00 and	\$1.25
INVALID PORT, per bottle	\$1.25

**The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.**

Where you get the best and cheapest.  
Phone 28. 561 Johnson St.

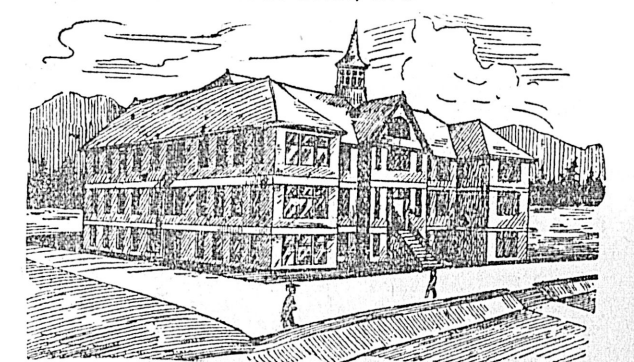
## OUR COAL IS ALL COAL

Just a trial will convince you. It is clean; free from slate, with excellent heating qualities. Try it.

**THE VICTORIA FUEL CO.,** 618 Trounce Avenue Phone 1377

## University School

VICTORIA, B.C.



Christmas Term Begins Sept. 1st

in Spacious New Brick Building.

Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields

Accommodation for 120 Boarders.

Staff of University Men: Organized Cadet Corps.

Musketry Instruction: Football and Cricket.

RECENT SUCCESSES AT MCGILL AND R.M.C.

WARDEN:  
Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A. (Cambridge).

PRINCIPALS:  
R. V. Harvey, M.A. (Camb.) J. C. Barnacle, Esq. (Lond. Univ.)  
For Prospectus Apply the Bursar

Subscribe for The Colonist



WE ALWAYS DID AND ALWAYS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION

# The Popularity of Our YALE CUT CLOTHING

One glance at the number of young men that flock daily to the Suit Section is convincing proof of the popularity of our

## YALE CUT SUITS

The large variety of cloths made up in the

### Varsity Cut

Will sure enough interest the quiet dresser.

Considering the fact of the high standard of our clothing, you'll hardly believe you can save from \$3.00 to \$5.00 on a Suit until you see

"Proper" Clothes Brand, Best Made  
\$15 \$18 \$20

"House of Hobberlin" Clothing  
\$25 to \$35

NEW OVERCOATS ARRIVING DAILY

**Finch & Finch**  
THE EXCLUSIVE SUIT STORE  
1107 GOVERNMENT STREET



## STANLEY AT LEAST HAS HIS NERVE

Durable Dane Makes Unique Proposition to Local Crack Track Artists

In the horse show building, at the fair grounds, on the night of Tuesday, November 9th, something new in the racing line will be served up to the local sporting element, when Stanley, the "Durable Dane," the crack "Prison" long distance runner, will do a three-in-one stunt, when he will meet Frank Baylis, the local five mile crack; Art Burn, the Calgary track artist; and Alex Rowan, of Nanaimo. Stanley's proposition is for all runners to start at scratch. He undertakes to beat Baylis to the five mile mark, to run away from Burn at the latter's favorite distance, ten miles, and to be in the lead when the twenty mile post is reached, Rowan to be the last victim.

Stanley says he can show his three fleet footed opponents a clean pair of heels, though he admits that to be the leader at each distance he must travel, and then some.

This event, which was finally arranged by Manager Wattellet yesterday, should attract a large crowd, who will be curious to see how far the Dane can make good his boast. Baylis' distance is five miles, and he cannot Stanley all the latter wants at that distance. Baylis has the provincial championship for the distance, while Burn, who is supposed to lay down to the man from the other side of the boundary, holds the provincial record of 53 minutes. Twenty miles is the favorite distance for Rowan. To win, Stanley must beat each man at the distance, and while he expresses his utmost confidence to do so, followers of the game here are not willing to back him to the extent of a post age stamp. Stanley is not at all interested in the manner in which the purses are split. At least he says so; but he also admits that he wants to return home, and doubtless he is looking for a little of the ready to help him on his way. That he will get it seems an extremely doubtful proposition.

### Cadets' Rifle Practice

The University School Cadet Corps, No. 17, held the first of its annual classification practices on Saturday morning at Clover Point, firing at 200 yards, slow time, and also rapid firing at the same range, five round series for seconds. The possible for these matches were 35 and 25, aggregate 60. Twenty-three cadets competed for a cup presented by J. C. Barnard for the best individual aggregate, and also for a cup given by Mr. Harvey for the best shooting section. Positions and better if placed under her forehead (Sergeant C. P. Otter) made the best showing, five boys making 167 points. The best individual scores were as follows: Corporal Matthews 42 (24 and 18); Corporal Bell-Irving 41 (27 and 14); Sergeant G. Bailey 39 (25 and 13); Sergeant C. P. Otter 38 (23 and



**WATSON'S**  
No. 10  
Scotch Whisky

Distilled in the Highlands  
of Scotland from pure  
Scotch Malt.

Whist on  
"WATSON'S"

**E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd. Ly.**  
Bar and Plate Iron and Steel,  
Wire Ropes, Chain, Corrugated  
Iron Roofing, Wire Fencing.  
General Hardware

**E. G. Prior Company; Ltd., Ly.**  
Corner Government and Johnson Sts. Victoria

## Warm Underwear

Did it ever dawn on you that that chilly feeling may come on you once too often? A little forethought may save big doctors' bills. Many men find it necessary to wear absolutely all-wool garments, while others may wear some with a percentage of cotton in them.

Whichever you may wish you should be able to select your winter underwear from some of the following brands:

WATSON'S UNSHRINKABLE, a suit, \$2.00 to ..... \$3.00  
PENMAN'S UNSHRINKABLE, a suit, \$1.50 to ..... \$2.50  
STANFIELD'S UNSHRINKABLE, a suit, ..... \$2.50

We will be pleased to show you our range if you call.

**W. G. Cameron, The Cash Clothier**  
681 JOHNSON STREET

## HOCKEY IS A GLORIOUS GAME

Our new Hockey Goods are here,—just what will delight enthusiastic players. Call in and see them. Popular prices.

**J. R. COLLISTER** 1321 GOVT. ST. PHONE 663  
Successor to John Barnsley & Co.

## BOWLING

Port Street Alleys now open.

Ten Cents Per Game

teams being chosen captained by Scott and Gillespie, the former's team winning after a spirited game by a score of 4 to 2. A number of likely-looking new players were on hand. Yesterday's turnout was the largest in the history of the club. An effort is now being made to secure the park for all games and if this can be arranged the club anticipates a most successful season.

## Some of Our New Fall Staples

A new and complete line of SHIRTS, FANCY VESTS and SOCKS, in plain and fancy colors. Large assortment of WINTER UNDERWEAR in all the standard Canadian and English makes.

We have also received a large assortment of SWEATER VESTS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, etc., etc.

We now have a complete line of the famous Chas. E. McIntosh WATERPROOF COATS, also a full line of the English SLIP-ON COATS in latest Caberdeen Cloths.

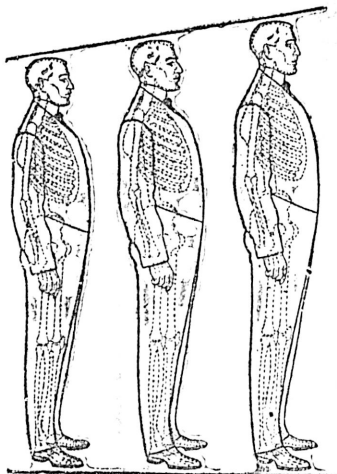
Our Latest Creations in

**Dress Suits and Tuxedos**

now in and we invite your inspection of these. Remember we have the most up-to-date and complete stock of Clothing and Furnishings on Vancouver Island.

## B. WILLIAMS & CO. SEMI-READY WARDROBE CLOTHES AND HATTERS

How Tall are you and How Big: around?



You can increase or decrease the appearance of length or the lack of it.

A Coat that looks well on a man six feet tall will surely look ill on the man of five feet.

A pattern or a style that is becoming to a slender man will be unseemly on a stout man.

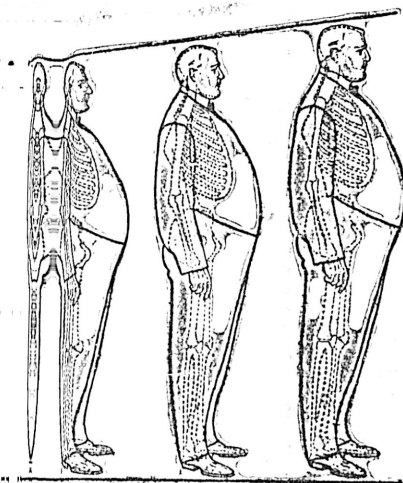
One great advantage of getting Clothes tailored the Semi-ready way is the fact that your tailor can study his client and show him a pattern that suit his personality, and styles that blend with his individuality. He has a Semi-ready stock suit ready to finish in two hours. He

has the physique type chart, and he has besides 250 cloth patterns of all the latest-day suits, if one or another of the many suits shown do not exactly meet approval.

It makes no difference to the Semi-ready dealer what you want, a dark jersey or a plain cloth. He can add to your inches by an arrangement of stripe pattern or decrease your girth by using judgment in the selection of a design which "pulls in" an abundant waist.

Semi-ready Clothes not only fit the figure, but fit each man's personality.

With from \$5 to \$15 saved on a suit you cannot afford to overlook the possibilities of the Semi-ready Tailor-made



**Semi-ready Tailoring**

**B. WILLIAMS & CO.**

Exclusive Agents Semi-ready Tailoring

614 YATES STREET

VICTORIA, B. C.

## New Novelties For November

Large assortment of TIES in latest shades and patterns just received, in Pim's Irish Poplins, Knitted Silk, etc. Also latest shades and blocks in Soft and Stiff Felt Hats, in best American, English and French makes.

Don't Fail to See Our

**Eureka Stanley Overcoats**

We are the Sole Agents for this Coat in Victoria and guarantee it to be the

**LATEST AND CLASSIEST GARMENT** of the Season

Also a new line of Semi-Ready Overcoats and Raincoats in light tweeds with the new felt collar and cuffs.



# MOORE LIGHT

Air Light or Central  
Generator System

HOLLOW WIRE GAS-  
LINE LIGHTING  
SYSTEMS

Use our instantaneous  
lighters, burn on a bye pass.  
Pull the chain and it lights.

We offer the best light in  
the world and the cheapest.  
Let us show you.

List & Hardwick

Resident Agents

943 Fort St., Victoria, B. C.  
Opposite Skating Rink  
Phone 2058

## HOUSES BUILT

On the  
Installment Plan

D. H. BALE

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER  
Phone 1140.  
Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.

## BAYS WIN AGAIN AT VANCOUVER

Defeat McGill Rugby Team by  
Score of Eleven Points  
to Nil

VANCOUVER, Oct. 30.—Having a  
close game of Rugby than the score  
indicates, the J. B. A. A. team today  
defeated the speedy McGill team of  
this club at Brockton Point, the final  
score being eleven points to nil.

The game was fast and snappy from  
the start, and although the McGill team  
had a few inches of lead, the J. B. A. A.  
team held on at least a dozen  
occasions, they could not get a try for a  
try. The James Bay forwards would  
gather around strong at the junctures,  
and kept the locals from securing  
a single try.

The feature of the day was furnished  
by Cross, the clever J. B. A. A.  
three-quarter, who made a long run  
and placed the ball on the goal line, di-  
rectly behind the goal post. Frank  
Nason had little difficulty in convert-  
ing. Other tries were scored by Ben-  
dred and Kennedy, but were not con-  
verted. Captain Jeffs, Sweeney, and  
Robson, were the pick of the J. B. A. A.  
forwards, while all the three-quarter  
back-up by strong. A maul about  
400 yards, the side lines a three-quarter  
point, and most of the mauls exposed the  
opinion that it was the best game  
seen at the Point in some time.

The teams lined up:  
McGill—Stone, Busby, Bowser, Boak,  
Sawyers, McIlwain, Underhill, Carson,  
Scott, Irwin, McLae, Packer, Mc-  
Niven, Chaffey, and Barker.  
J. B. A. A.—Johnson, Cross, Nason,  
Bendred, Vincent, Scott, W. H. J. Jeffs  
(capt), Leo Sweeney, Ken McNeil, Jack  
Sweeney, Robson, Haddock, Wilson,  
and Turner.

Referee, J. Jenkinson. Touch Judges,  
Richard H. S. Brooker, of Victoria;  
Gavin Davis, Vancouver.

### Pilgrims at St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—The pilgrims of  
England defeated an all-time team  
today, four to nothing, in a foot-  
ball game for the St. Louis Shrine  
cup, valued at \$1,500. The Eng-  
lish, capt. by right on the English team,  
suffered a severe injury to left eye.

and may lose the sight of that mem-  
ber.

### American Football

Harvard 9, Army 0; Princeton 5,  
Navy 3; Yale 34, Amherst 0; Pennsy-  
lvania 29, Carlisle 5; Cornell 0, Williams  
3; Michigan 43, Syracuse 0; Wisconsin  
21, Northwestern 11; Minnesota 20, Chi-  
cago 6.

### Eastern Football

MONTREAL, Oct. 30.—Following are  
the results of football matches today:  
Toronto Varsity 10, Ottawa College 6;  
Ottawa Rough Riders 14, Toronto Ar-  
gonauts 8; Queen's 19, McGill 12; Ham-  
ilton Tigers 24, Montreal 1.

## POWELL EASILY DEFEATS FRAYNE

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—Lew  
Powell knocked out Johnny Frayne  
last night in the eighth round of their  
scheduled 20-round bout. Powell had  
the better of the fight all the way.  
Powell's victory lands him close to the  
top of the lightweight class, and prepa-  
rations are already under way to  
match him with the champion, Battling  
Nelson. He showed great improve-  
ment last night, knocking Frayne  
down three times in the last round.  
The police stopped the fight before  
Frayne was counted out.

Powell forced the fighting from the  
start, Frayne breaking ground before  
his rushes. In the sixth round Powell  
dropped a right punch, which he land-  
ed on Frayne's jaw repeatedly. Frayne  
made no showing whatever until the  
sixth round, when he set his back-  
cheering by landing a hard left to the  
stomach which shook Powell up con-  
siderably. Frayne followed with a  
right to the face, Powell came back  
with a right to the jaw that floored  
Frayne, who scrambled up at the count  
of nine. This was repeated twice, and  
the last time the police intervened to  
stop the contest. Powell was a 10 to 4  
favorite when they entered the ring,  
and ringside opinion of the fight view-  
ed him as a likely man to wrest the  
title from Nelson.

### Ladies' Hockey Practice

The Ladies' Hockey club held an  
enjoyable practice yesterday at Oak  
Bay park, there being a large turn-  
out. The first match of the season  
will be played against the High School  
eleven on Wednesday next.

W. Dell and family have moved from  
1703 Leighton road to their new home  
on the corner of Shakespeare street and  
Edmonton road.

## SOCCER RESULTS YESTERDAY

Senior Division		Junior Division	
Victoria West	3	Garrison	1
A. O. F.	1	Esquimalt	1
Second Division		Fifth Division	
Empress	2	Y. M. C. A.	1
Bacon Hill	3	Baranca	1
North Ward	7	Esquimalt	1
Victoria West	5	Fifth Regiment	1
No games. North Ward claimed a defaulted game from Y. M. C. A.			

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

J. Lemmieux of Vancouver is on a  
visit to this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Powell left for Vanco-  
ver on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Keating of Los An-  
geles are visiting in Victoria.

Judge Irving, after spending a few  
days in Vancouver, arrived in the city  
on Friday.

Mr. Franklin, of Vancouver, who has  
been spending a few days in this city  
returned home yesterday.

Mr. McDermott and wife were among  
those who arrived on Friday from Se-  
attle.

Mrs. F. Pemberton arrived Friday  
from Vancouver on the Princess Char-  
lotte.

Mrs. Jenkins, who has been suffering  
from an attack of rheumatism, was  
much better yesterday.

Miss Purcell returned yesterday from  
Seattle where she has been visiting for  
some weeks.

Mrs. Spofford, who has been for sev-  
eral weeks on the mainland, came back  
yesterday.

Mrs. W. G. McLaren, 643 Niagara  
street will receive on Wednesday, No-  
vember 3.

Lady Tupper, Miss Tupper and Mr.  
and Mrs. C. M. Merritt of Vancouver  
left on Thursday for Europe where they  
will spend the winter.

An engagement that will interest  
many people is that of Miss Rhonda  
Zeta Stevens, of Vancouver, and Mr.  
J. E. Allen, of New Westminster, late  
of Halifax.

James Argue, M. P. P. of Elgin,  
Manitoba, with Mrs. and Miss Argue,  
who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs.  
G. H. Robertson, St. Charles street, for  
the past week, were passengers for Van-  
couver on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosshirt of 509 Super-  
ior street left town today for Shawvil-  
lage Lake. They are taking a fortnight's  
holiday at Koenig's hotel, where they  
will be glad to entertain their friends.

Mrs. Moresby is leaving today with  
her little granddaughter for Seattle.  
Mr. and Mrs. Basil Prior will meet her  
there when the party will leave for  
Santa Barbara where they will spend  
the winter.

Mrs. Rothwell, of Esquimalt, has re-  
turned from England where she spent  
the summer. Mrs. Rothwell was a pas-  
senger on the Empress of Ireland dur-  
ing the recent unfortunate trip.

Miss Winnifred Walker, daughter  
of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Walker of 34ur-  
dette avenue, has arrived in Victoria  
from Munich, where she has been  
completing her education. Miss Wal-  
ker had a very pleasant voyage under  
the auspices of the C. P. R. and is  
delighted with Victoria.

Mrs. J. H. S. Matson will be at home  
at the Alexandra club on Tuesday next  
from 3:30 to 6 o'clock and on the first  
Tuesday in every month.

Master Roy Wille was fourteen years  
old on Friday and celebrated the oc-  
casion by a very merry birthday party.  
The guests were Miss Marie Dore,  
Bernice Woods, Mildred and Allison  
Chrove, Janet Melville, Alice Wyatt  
and Norma Cullen. Masters Allan Dore,  
Louis Young, Don Melville, Harold  
and Frank Stevens and Willie Cullen.  
Miss Emma Wille was assisted in serv-  
ing supper by Miss Lillian Rolfe.

On Friday evening the Victoria Circle  
of the King's Daughters spent a de-  
lightful evening at the home of Mrs.  
E. B. Marvin, 1441 1st St. for the oc-  
casion. Music and games with a guess-  
ing competition formed the programme  
which was quite informal. The rooms  
were gay with autumn flowers and the  
supper table, in recognition of the sea-  
son, was lighted by the pumpkin lan-  
terns which, with autumn ribbons,  
formed an effective decoration. Miss  
Sorby, the head of the circle, had  
charge of the arrangements and Mrs.  
Marvin was assisted in entertaining  
her guests by her daughter Florence.

On Friday there was a quiet but very  
pretty wedding at the home of Mrs.  
Victor Jensen, Victoria, when her  
nephew, Mr. L. S. Jensen, son of  
late of Edinburgh, Scotland, was mar-  
ried to Miss Christina Webster of the  
same city. Rev. W. Leslie Clay per-  
formed the ceremony in the draw-  
ing-room, which was beautifully de-  
corated with chrysanthemums and crin-  
oeums in the presence of relatives and  
a few friends. The bride, who  
was given away by Mr. Jensen, looked  
very charming in a gown of white ta-  
ffeta. Her bridesmaid was Miss For-  
sythe of Edinburgh, who wore a dainty  
cream costume. The best man was J. P.  
Wells, Jr. On their return from a  
short honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs.  
Jensen will live with Mrs. Jensen  
at 830 Victoria street.

The first meeting of the ladies' au-  
sical club, which was held yesterday  
afternoon, in the hall of the Carnegie  
library, was attended by a large and  
fashionable audience, among whom  
were many new members. The pro-  
gramme, which was a delightful one  
throughout, was admirably rendered,  
and if the initial high standard of ex-  
cellence can be maintained, Victoria  
will have a musical club of which she  
may well be proud.

Among those present were noticed,  
Mrs. Dunsmead, Mrs. F. S. Barnard,  
Mrs. R. S. Day, Mrs. Dorothy Day,  
Miss Russell, Mrs. D. C. Reid, Miss  
May Hamilton, Mrs. Bannerman, Mrs.  
C. E. Wilson, Miss Mustard, Mrs. (Dr.)  
Gibbs, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Parsons,  
Miss Margaret Evans. The follow-  
ing popular local artists took part  
in the programme: Mrs. Gideon Hicks,  
Mrs. Henry Young, Mr. F. Macdougall,  
Mrs. F. Macdougall, Miss Sehl, Mr.  
Benedict, Mr. H. H. Harry Briggs,  
Miss Margaret Evans. The follow-  
ing popular local artists took part  
in the programme: Mrs. Gideon Hicks,  
Mrs. Henry Young, Mr. F. Macdougall,  
Mrs. F. Macdougall, Miss Sehl, Mr.  
Benedict, Mr. H. H. Harry Briggs,  
Miss Margaret Evans.

Owing to a rumor, which has been  
in circulation for a day or two that  
certain Conservatives and Liberals in  
Nanaimo and Ladysmith had reached  
later prize the team of No. 1 section  
would be nominated in one of those

## POODLE DOG RESTAURANT

Sunday, Oct. 31st, 1939  
From 5 to 8 p. m.

Price 50c  
HALLOWE'EN DINNER

### MENU

Mock Turtle Consomme in Cup

### FISH

Bolled Silver Salmon, Hollan-  
daise Sauce  
Coquille of Clams Bressole

### BOILED

Leg of Mutton, Capers Sauce

### ENTREES

Fillet of Beef Oyster Sauce  
Breaded Veal Cutlets, Tomato  
Sauce, Welsh Rarebit

### ROASTS

Young Chicken With Dressing  
Prime Roast of Beef, Pan Gravy

### SALAD

Crab Mayonnaise  
Buckingham Pudding, Hard  
Sauce, Pumpkin, Lemon, Apple  
Pie, Marsh Mellow, Ice Cream  
Assorted Cake, Mixed Fruit  
Imported Cheese, Cafe Noir

constituencies and no Liberal in the  
other, an informal meeting of the Con-  
servatives was held in Ladysmith, and  
it was agreed that all differences of  
opinion in the party should be buried.  
A nominating convention will be held  
next week and a candidate will be put  
in the field in support of the govern-  
ment and its railway policy. John  
Stewart, a well-known business man,  
will probably be selected and there is  
little doubt that he will be successful  
at the polls.

May Deport Black Hand Men  
NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—With the  
idea of ridding this country of the  
various black hand organizations  
which have been levying blackmail for  
years, Commissioner of Immigration  
Williams will soon order hearings in  
the case of 150 Italians suspected of  
being members of Black Hand organi-  
zations, looking to their deportation.  
The law permits the deportation of  
any person who has been convicted of  
a crime in another country. The evi-  
dence in the possession of the govern-  
ment was obtained by the New York  
detectives who were sent to Italy to  
continue work which had only begun  
when Detective Joseph Petrosino was  
assassinated in Sicily. The evidence  
consists of certificates showing that  
150 Italians now in this country and  
who are suspected of Black Hand prac-  
tices had been convicted of crime

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of these suspects are now in the west.  
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# Isn't This the Time To Make Xmas Puddings



Good housewives invariably make their Plum Puddings six or seven weeks before the great Festival. Discerning ones make as many puddings as they will need during the Christmas season, because Plum Puddings are much better for being well boiled and kept in their basins. They will keep good for many weeks and are darker in appearance, richer and better flavored for being kept. Then as they only require warming through at Christmas time they are a quickly prepared dish when the cook is busiest with other viands.

## The Only New Christmas Fruits On the Market Are To Be Found At This Store

We import direct and made special arrangements this season for early de-  
livery. Therefore we can offer you, in the nick of time, just what you want.  
NO FINER, FRESHER CHRISTMAS FRUITS THAN THESE WERE EVER SEEN  
IN VICTORIA OR ELSEWHERE.

NEW ENGLISH MIXED PEEL, 1-lb. box, 20c  
NEW SULTANA RAISINS, per lb., 10c  
NEW SEEDED RAISINS (Dried), per packet, 10c  
NEW SMYRNA FIGS, 3 lbs., 25c  
NEW SMYRNA FIGS (fancy), per box, 15c  
NEW SMYRNA FIGS, extra large layer, per lb., 25c  
NEW DEMERARA SUGAR (genuine), 3 lbs., 25c  
RAW SUGAR, 3 lbs., 25c  
PURE SPICES (all kinds), per tin, 10c  
EXTRA LARGE SHELLED ALMONDS, per  
lb., 50c  
EXTRA FANCY JORDAN ALMONDS, per lb., 75c  
EXTRA FANCY SHELLED WALNUTS, per  
lb., 50c  
SHREDDED COCONUT, per lb., 25c  
PURE FRUIT EXTRACTS, per bottle 50c, 35c,  
25c and 15c  
GROUND SWEET ALMONDS, per tin 50c and 25c  
ALMOND PASTE, per lb., 40c  
PREPARED ICINGS, 2 packets, 25c  
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, per tin 20c and 15c  
SWEET APPLE CIDER, per bottle, 25c

BOILED CIDER, per bottle, 35c  
LARGE TESTED EGGS, per dozen, 35c  
COOKING BUTTER, per lb. 30c and 25c  
AUBURN CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb., 35c,  
3 lbs. \$1.00, 14-lb. box, \$4.50

We take particular care in selecting our Butter  
and Eggs. Proper storage facilities make our  
goods especially desirable.

FINE "KING" APPLES, per box, \$2.25  
FINE COOKING APPLES, per box, \$2.00  
LARGE VALENCIA ORANGES, per dozen 60c  
and 35c  
LARGE JUICY LEMONS, per dozen, 25c  
LARGE BANANAS, per dozen, 35c  
ISLAND POTATOES, per sack, \$1.00  
ASHCROFT POTATOES, per sack, \$1.50  
GARDEN STUFF AND VEGETABLES received  
fresh every day and sold at lowest market price.  
NEW ASPARAGUS (El Primero), large white,

per tin, 50c  
NEW ASPARAGUS (Greenlops), per tin, 40c  
ALTO ASPARAGUS, per tin, 35c  
ASPARAGUS TIPS, per tin, 35c  
FRENCH ASPARAGUS, per tin, 40c  
TOMATOES, 2 large tins, 25c  
PEAS, 2 tins, 25c  
CORN, per tin, 10c  
C. & B. OR KELLER'S MARMALADE, 7-lb.  
tins 75c; 4-lb. tins 50c; 2-lb. tins 25c; 1-lb. tin  
15c; 1-lb. jar 25c; 2-lb. jar, 40c

### E. D. SMITH'S JAMS AND JELLIES ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE

We take pleasure in calling your attention to  
these new goods because we know they will give  
unqualified satisfaction.

E. D. SMITH'S JAM (all kinds), per jar 25c; 5-lb.  
pail, 85c  
E. D. SMITH'S JELLY, 7-lb. jar 25c; Red Currant  
Jelly, per jar, 30c

E. D. SMITH'S MARMALADE, 5-lb. jar, 65c  
E. D. SMITH'S PURE TO MATO CACHUP, per  
bottle, 25c  
C. & B. JAMS, 1-lb. jar 25c; 4-lb. tin 75c; 7-lb.  
tin, \$1.00  
PURE GOLD JELLY POWDERS, 3 glass tins, 25c  
CORN STARCH, 3 packets, 25c  
BEANS, per tin, 10c  
PURE LARD (Wild Rose), 3-lb. tin 60c; 5-lb. tin  
90c; 10-lb. tin, \$1.75  
POPHAM'S CREAM SO DAs, per tin, 30c  
SWISS CREAM SODAS, per tin, 30c  
RAMSAY'S CREAM SODAS, per tin, 30c  
PREMIER CREAM SODAS, per tin, 30c  
CHRISTIE'S CREAM SODAS, per tin, 35c  
ENGLISH STILTON CHEESE, very ripe, 1 lb.,  
per lb. 60c; by the whole cheese, per lb., 55c  
NEW EDAM CHEESE (extra large), per lb., \$1.25  
NEW GORGONZOLA CHEESE, per lb., 50c  
SAP SAGO CHEESE, each, 15c  
BREAKFAST CHEESE, each, 5c  
INGERSOLL CREAM CHEESE, each, 15c

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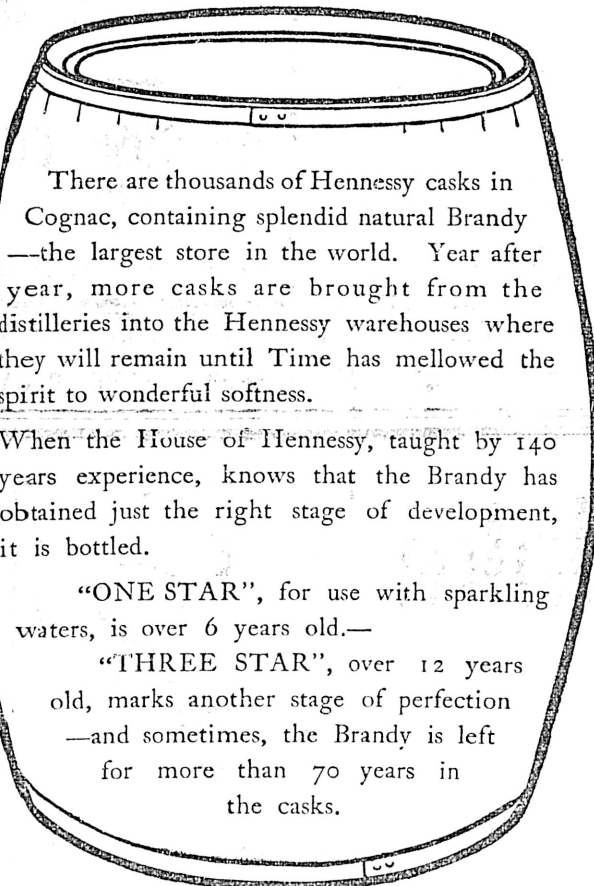
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When the House of Hennessy, taught by 140 years experience, knows that the Brandy has obtained just the right stage of development, it is bottled.

"ONE STAR", for use with sparkling waters, is over 6 years old.—

"THREE STAR", over 12 years old, marks another stage of perfection—and sometimes, the Brandy is left for more than 70 years in the casks.

# BRANDY

All these splendid Hennessy Brandies, matured in these old French oaken casks, are bottled by the house in Cognac, France, within sight of the vineyards whence they derive their charm, and the Hennessy label guarantees their perfect condition. Remember the Hennessy Label, White and Gold.

## MALARIA CLAIMS MILLION LIVES

Ravages of Disease in India  
Subject of Official Investigation by Government

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.—An important official conference will assemble at Simla this month charged with the duty of examining the whole question of malaria, and drawing up a plan of campaign for the consideration of the government of India and the local governments. This special inquiry has been instituted by the Governor-General in Council as the result of a proposal put forward by the sanitary commissioner that a permanent organization should be formed to investigate systematically the problem connected with the disease. The official communiqué on the subject points out that the number of deaths ascribed to fever throughout India approximates to 4,500,000, representing a mean death-rate of nearly twenty per 1000, and, though this total is greatly in excess of the actual figure owing to the general practice of ascribing to "fever" deaths which are in reality due to other causes, it has been estimated, from indications afforded by certain special inquiries, and by the dispensary returns, that the actual death-rate from malarial fever is about five per 1000. This represents about 1,130,000 deaths, and, as the mortality in malarial fever is ordinarily low, such a death-rate indicates a terrible amount of sickness, much of it preventable.

### Story of Recluse

From Bangalore comes the strange story of a German recluse named Kaspar Schleifmayer, who lived alone in a village near St. John's Hill, and was found dead in his room, having succumbed to a neglected attack of bronchitis. Mr. Schleifmayer came to India thirty years ago as a specialist in agriculture for the government of Madras, but as the climate did not suit him he resigned the appointment. Proceeding to Bangalore, he purchased over forty acres, and never left his estate even temporarily for the rest of his life. He occupied a room about eight feet square, the only articles in it being a cot, a chair, and a few cooking utensils. His food consisted of milk and eggs and a loaf of bread supplied to him daily, and the one cook who employed was always sent away before sunset. A valuable stock of cows and pigs and some savage bull terriers were, in fact, all the companions of his life. His peculiar habits developed to such a pitch that he gave up wearing clothes, except when obliged to see such rare visitors as came on business. This eccentric way of life was attributed to an early love trouble, which was believed to have turned the agriculturist into a misogynist and a world-hater. A few months before his death a letter was forwarded to him from the German Consul at Madras, to inform him that he had won a considerable fortune, but the old hermit scorned to acknowledge the communication, and died intestate.

In recent years a growing feeling of concern has been manifested in the fate of the tiger, and the government has even been urged to take measures for restraining the zeal of the shikari fraternity. Some districts, however, might present a very different picture of the great cat. Only recently a man-eating tigress, as crafty as a man-eating tiger, met with her death after achieving an exceptionally evil record, extending over many seasons. The conservator of forests in Bengal reports that man-eating tigers are unusually busy in the Sundarbans forests, where they are stated to have killed 120 men during last year. These beasts were particularly active in the Khulna Coupe, of which the closure was only prevented by the putting down of poisoned deer. Rewards were paid during the year for killing eleven Sundarbans tigers, including two cubs.

### AT CITY CHURCHES

#### Church of Our Lord

Humboldt and Blanchard streets.—Morning prayer, 11 a. m.; evening prayer, 7 p. m. Sermons at both services by Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone. Morning subject, "Unto Him Who Loves Us;" evening, "The Flock of God's pasture." Morning service—Organ, Prelude, A. W. Murchant; Venite and psalms, cathedral psalter; To Deum, XII, Mercer; Benedictus, No. 1; hymns, 263, 122, A and B, 220, 255; organ, Allegro, Schubert. Evening service—Organ, Air, Haydn; hymns, 312, psalms, cathedral psalter; Magnificat, Barnby; Nunc Dimittis, Barnby; hymns, 266, 318, 224; vesper, XVI, organ, Postlude, Haydn.

#### St. Barnabas

Corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue.—There will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 8 a. m.; Matins at 10.30 a. m.; choral Eucharist and sermon at 11 a. m.; choral Evensong at 7 p. m. The preacher at the morning service will be the Rev. Canon J. H. S. Sweet.

vice will be the Venerable Archdeacon Serlton and at Evensong the Rev. W. Barton. All seats are free and unappropriated. The musical arrangements are as follows: Morning—Organ, Andante, Tietz; Communion service, Simper in D; hymns, 193, 322, 469 and 271; offertory anthem, "Pittsburgh"; Nunc Dimittis, St. John; organ, "Worthy is the Lamb," Handel. Evening—Organ, Pastorale, Brookfield; psalms, cathedral psalter; Magnificat, Dr. Barnett in F; Nunc Dimittis, Dr. Barnett in F; hymns, 427, 428, 438; vesper, "Lord, Keep Us Safe This Night," organ, "Lift Up Your Heads," Handel.

#### St. John

Order of services: Matins—Organ, Voluntary; Venite, Macfarren; psalms, cathedral psalter; To Deum, Lawes; Benedictus, Barnby; hymn, 427; kyrie, Barnett in A flat; Gloria Tibi, Burnett in A flat; hymns 428, 225; organ, Postlude. Evensong—Organ, Voluntary; processional hymn, 308; psalms, cathedral psalter; Cantate, Crotch; Deus Misereatur, Hopkins; anthem, "O Paradise," Burnett; hymns, 438, 437; amen, Poulford; vesper, Barnett; organ, Postlude, The Rev. Canon J. H. S. Sweet; the Rev. Stanley Ard in the evening.

#### Christ Church Cathedral

The services for the day are: Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and Ante-Communion, 8 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. The music for the day follows: Morning—Voluntary, Andante, Gaul; psalms, cathedral psalter; To Deum, Smart in F; Benedictus, Garrett; kyrie, Smart in F; hymns, 270, 184, 219; Voluntary, Postlude, Gullmait. Evening—Processional hymn, 391; Magnificat, Turner in F; Nunc Dimittis, Turner in F; hymns, 208, 31; recessional hymn, 542; Voluntary, Fantasia, Gullmait.

#### St. James'

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy Communion at 8; Matins, Litany and sermon at 11; Sunday school at 2.30; Evensong and sermon at 7. The music follows: Morning—Organ, Voluntary; Venite and psalms, cathedral psalter; To Deum, 2nd Alternative; Benedictus, Langdon; hymns, 222, 221, 428; organ, Voluntary. Evensong—Organ, Voluntary; psalms, cathedral psalter; Magnificat, Barnby; Nunc Dimittis, St. John; anthem, "What Art Thou?" Stainer; hymns, 427; vesper hymn, Caffire; organ, Voluntary.

#### St. Columba

St. Columba, Hulton street, off Oak Bay avenue.—Rev. Dr. Whittier, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Sunday school and Bible class at 2.45 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Morning—Psalms, 78 and 92; hymns, 151 and 494. Evening (special song service)—Psalms, 97; anthem, "Hark, Hark, My Soul," solo, "The Day Is Gently Sinking," Mr. Kinnard; hymn, 340; solo, "My God and Father While I Stray," Mrs. R. Wilson; anthem, "The King of Love My Shepherd Is."

#### St. Paul's

Esquimalt.—Rector, Rev. W. Baugh-Allen. Services as usual. Holy Communion, 8 a. m.; Matins, 10.30 a. m.; Evensong, 7 p. m. Preacher for the day, the rector.

#### First Congregational

Corner of Pandora avenue and Blanchard street.—Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Herman A. Carson, B.A., will preach. Morning theme, "A Call for Volunteers;" evening subject, "The Ideal Citizen." Bible school, men's own Bible class and adult Bible class for women at 2.30 p. m.; Y. P. S. of W. W.'s devotional meeting, Monday at 8 p. m.; men's own monthly business and social gathering, Tuesday at 8 p. m.; prayer meeting, Thursday at 8 p. m. Strangers, visitors and friends cordially welcomed.

#### Grace English Lutheran.

There will be services at the R. of P. hall, Corner Pandora avenue and Douglas street, as follows: The morning service commences at 11 o'clock. The sermon on Sunday's gospel will be on the theme: "Blessed Are They That Mourn." The Sunday school will meet in the afternoon at 2.30 instead of in the morning as heretofore. An effort is being made to have a record attendance. In the evening at 7.30 o'clock the pastor will deliver an address on "Luther and the Reformation," this being the 31st of October, the anniversary of the birth of Protestantism. All are welcome to these services. Rev. William C. Drahm, pastor.

#### Victoria West Methodist

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. tomorrow: Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p. m.; prayer service, Thursday, 8 p. m. The pastor will conduct both services tomorrow. A hearty welcome to all. A. E. Roberts, pastor.

#### Metropolitan Methodist

Corner of Pandora avenue and Quadra street.—Pastor, T. E. Holling, B. A.; residence, 916 Johnson street; phone, 765. Communion Sunday: 10 a. m. class meetings; 11 a. m. public worship; 2.30 p. m. Metropolitan Sabbath school; 2.45 p. m. Spring Ridge Sabbath school; 7.30 p. m. Spring Ridge public worship; 7.30 p. m. Metropolitan church public worship; anthem, "Blessed Be the Lord God," by Roger Freeman; quartette, "Christian, the Morn Breaks O'er Thee," Misses Palmer and Jones and Messrs. Dunford and Blakeway. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of each service. All cordially invited. Strangers specially welcome.

#### James Bay Methodist

Corner of Michigan and Menzies streets.—A. N. Miller, pastor. The morning service at 11 a. m. will be a children's service; subject, "How God

Estimates People." Evening service at 7.30 p. m.; subject, "Try for Yourself." On Monday evening at 8 o'clock the regular Epworth League service, the women's class meeting in the parlour on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock; the regular prayer service on Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock in the Epworth League room; choir practice on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

#### First Presbyterian

Corner Pandora avenue and Blanchard street.—Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30; prayer meeting on Thursday evening; subject, "Lessons from the Epistle to the Hebrews."

#### St. Andrew's Presbyterian

Services at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Preacher, Rev. George C. Pidgeon, D. D., Westminster hall. Dr. Pidgeon will (D. V.) address a meeting of the men of the congregation in the lecture room on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Morning—Organ, Allegretto Cantabile, Holms; psalm, 11; solo, "The Garden of Prayer," Vernon, Mrs. D. E. Campbell; hymns, 1, 389, 254; organ, Processional March, Baptiste. Evening—Organ, Offertorium in B flat, Richmond; psalm, 12; solo, "I Will Sing of Thy Great Mercies," Mendelssohn, Mrs. D. C. Reid; hymns, 105, 215; organ, Postlude, Impromptu, Jeboult.

#### St. Paul's Church.

Henry street, Victoria West.—Rev. D. MacRae, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Special services in connection with the 18th anniversary of the opening of the church. The Rev. Dr. Whittier will be the preacher in the morning and R. Robertson, M. A. B. D., recently called to the pastorate of St. Andrew's church, Nanaimo, is expected to take the evening service. Sabbath school at 2.30 and Y. P. S. C. E.

#### Emmanuel Baptist

Corner Fernwood road and Gladstone avenue.—Services 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Rev. R. Hargreaves, B.A., Ohio, will preach morning and evening. Sunday school and adult Bible classes at 2.30 p. m.; B. Y. P. U. meets on Tuesdays at 8 p. m. The music follows: Morning—Hymn, Holy, Holy; hymns, 45, 196; Andante, Crown in Shield, 576, 395. Evening—72, 317; Necessity, J. L. Rockel; solo, "The Radiant Morn Woodward," 181, 183. The next lecture of the course will be delivered on Tuesday evening by the Rev. William Stevenson, on "The Jacobite Songs," with vocal illustrations by Mrs. Crawford, Mr. J. G. Brown and Mr. R. Morrison. Mr. Abram Smith, U. S. A. consul, will occupy the chair. Tickets, 25c, may be had at the door.

#### First Baptist

In the hall at present occupied and situate on Blanchard street. Services, 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Bible school, 2.30 p. m.; Baraca Bible class in A. O. U. W. hall. Morning subject, "A Call to That Thing;" evening, "A Great Mistake." Everyone welcome, whether stranger, transient visitor, or resident with no church home.

#### Baptist Tabernacle

Corner of Fairfield road and Chester street.—Rev. F. T. Tapscott, M.A., pastor; residence, corner of Fort street and Fernwood road. These, 11 a. m., "The Book of Beginnings;" 7.30 p. m., "What Is Man." The Lord's Supper will be observed at the close of the morning service. Bible school at 2.30 p. m.; B. Y. P. U. topic, "The Second Period of the Galilean Ministry;" choir hymn, morning, 481, Luther's chant; evening, soprano solo, "Hold Thou My Hand," Briggs.

#### Socialist Meeting.

Grand theatre, 8 p. m. Speakers: George Oliver, Socialist candidate for Victoria, and Chas. Lester, late of Manchester, England. Ladies are cordially invited to these meetings.

#### Christadelphians

A. O. U. W. buildings, Yates street.—Public meeting at 7.30 p. m.; subject of lecture, "First Steps and First Principles, or the Story and Lessons of Eden." All are welcome.

#### Salvation Army Citadel

Broad street.—11 a. m., Holiness meeting; 2 p. m., Sunday school; 3 p. m., Praise meeting; 7.30 p. m. Salvation meeting. Staff-Capt. Hayes and Capt. Knudson in command, assisted by the band, songsters and soldiers.

#### Spiritualism

R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 734 Caledonia avenue at 8 p. m.; subject, "What Must We Do to Be Saved?" All are welcome to these meetings.

#### Society of Friends

Y. M. C. A. rooms, Broad street.—Meeting for worship, 11 a. m.; gospel service, 7 p. m. Harry Parry, of Vancouver, is expected to be present morning and evening. A hearty welcome to all.

#### Christian Science.

Regular services are held in the Christian Science church, 935 Pandora street, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Subject for October 31st, "Everlasting Punishment." All are welcome.

#### Carbolic by Mistake

COBBOURG, Ont., Oct. 30.—Andrew Hyde, of Coborne, according to the coroner's jury, died from a dose of carbolic acid taken in mistake for medicine.

#### Injured in Accident

GUELPH, Ont., Oct. 30.—Col. McCrae, president of the Ontario Sunday School Association, and Prof. Scaville, of the Agricultural College, were injured last night by overturning of a rig.

#### New Club House Opened.

OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—In the presence of 2,000 spectators, the splendid new club house of the Ottawa Hunt club at Bowesville was formally opened yesterday. The building was dedicated by His Excellency, Earl Grey.

#### Fatal Fire in Ontario

UXBRIDGE, Ont., Oct. 30.—Fire early yesterday destroyed the residence of A. McLaughlin. Mrs. McLaughlin and two children perished in the flames. Mr. McLaughlin, who was up with a sick child, escaped with it.

#### Revenue Exceeds Estimates

TORONTO, Oct. 30.—Hon. A. J. Matheson, provincial treasurer, said yesterday that practically in every department of the government the estimates of revenue for the ten months ending Oct. 31 would be exceeded by actual receipts. Revenue for the period will be, in all probability, a million dollars more than the amount forecast. Receipts of the department of lands, forests and mines alone will be about \$2,000,000 instead of \$1,500,000. This circumstance is due to a large extent to the sale of mining locations on Gillies Limit and of timber, which have taken place this year. The financial year closed on October 31, and is two months shorter than the previous financial years.

## A Million for a New Stomach

It is said that Mr. Rockefeller, one of the world's richest men, offered one million dollars to any physician who would make his stomach strong enough to digest an ordinary meal. With all his money, this multimillionaire is compelled to live on milk and crackers. What a warning this is to men and women who are beginning to realize that "they have a stomach!"

Slight attacks of indigestion soon develop into acute attacks. The weakened stomach quickly becomes weaker under the continued strain of digesting unsuitable food. Chronic Dyspepsia makes a strict diet imperative, and life miserable.

Yet how unnecessary all this suffering is! "Fruit-a-tives"—that splendid stomach tonic—will give what millions cannot buy, a clean, sweet, healthy stomach which will be capable of digesting any reasonable meal.

"Fruit-a-tives," made from concentrated and intensified fruit juice, acts directly on the stomach, increases the flow of the digestive juices and corrects the faults of digestion. "Fruit-a-tives" or "Fruit Liver Tablets" is not only a positive and speedy cure for all these troubles. It also acts as a general tonic, building up and strengthening the entire system. Frequently those who have been cured of Stomach and Bowel Troubles, write to the company, stating that they are enjoying better health than ever before.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all druggists and dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial box, 25c—or may be obtained from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

## Notice to Creditors

Re Henry William Lomas formerly of Stoltz Restaurant, Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims or demands against Henry William Lomas, formerly carrying on the business of a restaurant proprietor in Yates St., Victoria, B.C., upon the premises known as Stoltz Restaurant, are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to me the undersigned, solicitor for the Assignees of the estate of the said Henry William Lomas, on or before the 25th day of November, 1909.

And notice is hereby also given that after that date the Assignees will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Henry William Lomas amongst the creditors entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have notice, and that the said Assignees will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 19th day of October, 1909. CLAUDE KEMP, Solicitor for the Assignees of the said Henry William Lomas, Law Chambers, Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C.



## THESE NUMBERS HAVE WON

These are the numbers for the month of October, whose holders are entitled to a 100-piece china dinner set—

43397 48360 51596 60009  
56133 60298 65211 54237  
74536 49087

The holders of these numbers have used Royal Standard Flour because it is a superior flour. They have also profited by our generous policy of giving away free each month a beautiful 100-piece china dinner set to each of the holders of the ten winning numbers.

If you have not already used Royal Standard Flour, order a sack today. You will get the highest satisfaction in every detail of your baking and cooking, besides the opportunity that is described here.

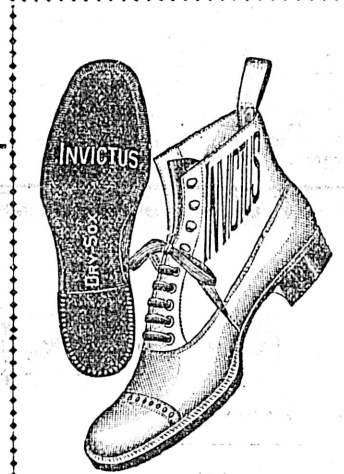
Royal Standard Flour embodies superior flour goodness.

Manufactured by,

### VANCOUVER MILLING & GRAIN CO., Limited

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It Is Not How Cheap  
But How Good

## We Buy The Best Leather To Be Had In The Market

- 160 Pairs Men's Drysock Calf, leather lined Boots .....\$6.00
- 120 Pairs High-leg Tan and Black, \$3.50 to .....\$5.00
- 90 Pairs Men's Chrome Heavy Soles, Bluc. ....\$4.50
- 60 Pairs Men's Velour Calf Bluc. ....\$3.00
- 90 Pairs Men's Calf, leather lined .....\$2.75
- 120 Pairs Men's, Ladies' and Child's Felt Slippers, 25c to .....75c
- 60 Pairs Ladies' kid lined heavy soles Boots \$4.00
- 120 Pairs Ladies' Box Calf, heavy soles, Boots .....\$2.75
- 60 Pairs Ladies' Pat. kid tip, great value, \$4.00 to .....\$5.00
- 90 Pairs Boys' Boots, watertight, leather lined .....\$2.50

GUM BOOTS, GOLD SEAL, BOSTON SNAG-PROOF, MAPLE LEAF AND CANADIAN RUBBERS  
NO SHODDY GOODS—ALL SOLID LEATHER

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# VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

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922 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

### HOUSES.

NINE PER CENT INVESTMENT—3 houses in first-class order with full-sized lot, close in, 120 feet on Main street. \$5,500  
 NINE PER CENT INVESTMENT—5 two-story dwellings on corner lot, close in, 120 feet on Main street. \$7,500  
 MENZIES STREET—9-room dwelling and lot 69x140, easy terms. Price. \$4,500  
 QUEBEC STREET—7-room dwelling in first-class repair. Easy terms. \$3,000  
 CALEDONIA AVENUE—2-story dwelling, brick and stone foundation, all in good order. Very easy terms. \$3,700  
 VIEW STREET—2-story dwelling and half lot, close in. \$350 cash and \$25 per month. \$2,000  
 MENZIES STREET—Modern 7-room dwelling, large corner lot, almost new. A great bargain at \$4,200  
 MENZIES STREET—New 6-room bungalow, large lot, with side entrance, fruit trees, close to park and beach. Reasonable terms at \$4,750  
 BURDETTE AVE.—7-roomed dwelling in first class repair, \$250 cash, \$30 per month, including interest at 7 per cent. Price. \$2,750

### LOTS.

HEAD STREET—2 very large, desirable, residential lots, surrounded with shade and ornamental trees, well located, close to car line. \$1,000 and \$1,100  
 VIEW STREET—Full-sized lot close in, suitable for commercial purposes. On terms. \$2,000

### LOTS.

SUPERIOR STREET—Lots with front and back entrance. \$100 cash and monthly instalments. \$1,000  
 BYRON STREET—Oak Bay district—Nice lot facing south, two blocks from carline. Only \$300  
 WILMOT PLACE—2 first-class building lots, each \$750  
 CHAMBERLAIN STREET—Lot 64x120 \$600  
 MOSS STREET—Nice corner lot, 1 block from carline. \$750  
 MOSS STREET—Lot 52x120, handy to carline. \$600

### ACREAGE.

FRUIT RANCH, GORDON HEAD—5 acres all under cultivation and in orchard, chiefly in good bearing condition. Apple packing house. With a beautiful view of the straits. Price. \$5,000  
 FRUIT RANCH—10 acres at Gordon Head, all under cultivation, with first class orchard in good bearing condition; 3 acres in strawberries, good house, barn, and outhouses. Price. \$10,000  
 FRUIT RANCH—10 acres at Gordon Head, 4 acres under cultivation, over 600 fruit trees, an acre of strawberries and many other shrubs, etc.; first class spring water; beautifully situated. Price. \$5,350  
 METCHOSIN FARM—Beautifully situated on Waterfront, containing 128 acres, large sea frontage, 40 acres cultivated and in pasture, orchard of 200 trees, 9-roomed dwelling with hot and cold water, good barn, stable and outhouses. Price, including live stock, implements, etc. \$21,000

Fire Insurance Written—Phoenix of London.

Farms—Ask for Printed List

## HOUSES TO LET

1761 PANDORA AVE.—Neat 5-room cottage, all modern conveniences. \$20.00  
 1133 YATES ST.—6-room cottage, close in, all modern conveniences. \$20.00  
 1408 STADACONA AVE.—1½-storey bungalow of 7 rooms, modern. \$25.00  
 717 DISCOVERY ST.—2-storey, 7-rooms, all modern, conservatory, etc. \$30.00  
 1637 OAK BAY AVE.—2-storey, 8 rooms, modern, furnace, etc. \$30.00  
 1320 RUDLIN AVE.—1½-storey bungalow of 6 rooms, modern, close to schools. \$18.00  
 1145 VIEW ST.—Well situated 6-room bungalow, modern. \$25.00  
 601 COOK ST.—New 1½-storey bungalow of 7 rooms, 2 lots, modern. \$50.00  
 SUNNYSIDE, facing Victoria Arm—2-storey, 14 rooms, modern, large grounds. \$35.00  
 1326 JOHNSON ST.—6 rooms, all modern conveniences. \$20.00

1117 YATES ST.—Large 9-room cottage with all modern conveniences. \$25.00  
 1616 FERNWOOD ROAD—Large 2-storey dwelling of 10 rooms. \$30.00  
 943 YATES ST.—2-storey, 6 rooms, modern, close in. \$25.00  
 620 BAY ST.—2-storey dwelling of 9 rooms, modern. \$25.00  
 430 DALLAS ROAD—2-storey, 8 rooms, 3 lots facing the sea. \$45.00  
 1832 OAK BAY AVE.—6-room, modern cottage, good location. \$25.00  
 EMPRESS ST.—1½-storey new bungalow of 6 rooms, bath and pantry. \$15.00  
 312 DALLAS ROAD—10 rooms, all modern conveniences; "fully furnished". \$50.00  
 1232 RICHARDSON ST.—Cottage of 6 rooms and all modern conveniences. \$20.00  
 CORNER GORGE & MILLGROVE ROADS—5-roomed cottage and boathouse. \$25.00

### FURNISHED

334 MICHIGAN ST.—2-storey, modern residence of 8 rooms, containing heater, etc. fully furnished at \$70.00  
 126 DALLAS ROAD—6-room cottage, facing the sea; splendid location and well furnished, at \$47.25

### SPECIAL

BALMORAL ANNEX—Just been thoroughly renovated, 12 rooms. Rent on application.  
 STORE ON FORT ST.—Inquire for rent.

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

1130 BROAD STREET

SOLE AGENTS

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Is earning \$20 per day at present. Caters to good class of people and does good bar trade. Price includes license and furniture complete. \$12,000,—\$6000 cash, balance on mortgage for three and a half years at six per cent. Further particulars at

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## James Bay

Adjoining Park

8 roomed house with stable

### \$3500

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MONEY TO LOAN. FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN

### AT THE CITY HOTELS

#### At the Empress—

R. V. Vaughan, Vancouver; C. W. Cornell, Vancouver; Major Martin Maginnis, Mrs. Maginnis, Helena, Mont. Helen Igon, Mrs. E. Beach, Charles D. Scott and wife, Seattle; Lt. Col. Pagan, London, Eng.; J. R. Seymour, J. Newton Sherry, Vancouver; W. A. Shanker, Joseph Rogers, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Woodroffe, Vancouver; M. Kincaid Smith, England; J. A. Rockwood and wife, Portland; W. H. Taylor, Vancouver; J. Turnbull, Hamilton; T. A. Aylwin, Winnipeg; Edward Riechen, Charles L. de Rouville, Mrs. de Rouville, Master de Rouville, F. W. Tomlinson, C. L. Macaulay, A. W. Ross, John J. Banfield, E. W. Rawson, Percy H. Buchan, Vancouver.

#### At the Briard—

S. M. Williams, W. E. Morgan, New York; W. T. Gornal, England; Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Duncan; W. H. Roper, Vancouver; Miss A. M. Downey, Brigham Boyce Anderson, S. Kipworth, Tacoma; Wright Lormier, Harry Elmer, New York; W. Wilkinson, E. Wilkinson, Hugo Korasch, Nelson; Fred Phillips, Seattle; J. Totton, London; A. Wardroble, Toronto; E. D. Orle, Vancouver.

R. H. Cliburn, W. W. Burke, C. Masters, Vancouver; W. Read, Toronto; W. J. Whittle, Vancouver; W. Kelly, London, Ont.; W. J. Schumacher, Vancouver; E. G. Tompkins, Lethbridge; Mr. and Mrs. R. Johnson, Nanaimo; W. Allan Campbell, Dawson; W. G. Stuart, New Castle, Eng.; G. Wilkins, Seattle; J. Cox Sinclair, Vernon; C. C. Evans, Vancouver; L. R. Ashurst, Jr., Philadelphia; G. Parker, Vancouver; E. St. Bernard, Seattle; C. E. Parkhurst, Vancouver; W. Carter, New Westminster; Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, New York; G. A. Sanson and wife, Toronto.

#### At the Dominion—

J. W. Whitley, Vancouver; J. C. O'Day and wife, Honolulu; O. Hauman, Kamloops; J. L. Steedholme, Edmonton; A. J. Decker and children, Vancouver; Jack Cameron, Dawson; C. H. Pethick, B. C. Shillie, Vancouver; A. McAllister, New Westminster; M. C. Taitle, Albert Head; G. H. Chapman, E. L. Horton, Vancouver; A. Martin, New York.

### AMUSEMENTS

#### Animated Pictures

During the coming week the Victoria theatre will be used for a second amateur contest and animated pictures, with the single exception of tomorrow evening when Miss Billie Burke holds the boards. The programme for the entertainment for the remainder of the week is expected to be better than any ever before presented. Already several entries have been received for the contest and any others desiring to enter may do so by leaving his name at the box office. The prizes have not yet been selected, but they will be well worth working for. The pictures that will be shown are of a very high character among them being: Help, Police; The Photographic Habit; A War Time Sweetheart; Broke Again; A Western Hero, and several others. In addition to this there will be two illustrated songs sung by Mrs. Roy Troup.

#### "Jackson's Honeymoon" Great

"One of the best one-act plays we have ever presented on the big time" is the comment accompanying the notice that the Somers-Storke combination will be sent to Victoria this week in their great comedy play "Jackson's Honeymoon." "Big Time" means the best theatres of the larger cities, and as the attraction made an unprecedented hit in all of the Pantages houses the prospects look bright for this week at the Johnson street theatre. The play, of course, has to do with a matrimonial mix-up, and is the best thing that Chas. Howitz ever wrote. Besides "Jackson's Honeymoon," the new programme will include Carlyle and English, two young ladies possessed

of sweet voices and happy disposition who never fail to please; Ben, a trapeze artist; Elmer Lissenden, black face comedian; Arthur Elwell, and a double series of moving pictures. Certainly a great bill.

## NORTHERN RATES SEVERELY CUT

### Bitter War Finally Breaks Out Between Seattle-Alaska Carriers

SEATTLE, Oct. 30.—The war cloud which has been hanging over the traffic situation on the Southeastern Alaska run between Seattle and Skagway all summer has at last broken, and with it shipping men expect to see come the deluge. On the one hand are the Pacific Coast Steamship company and the Alaska Steamship company, and on the other, the Humboldt Steamship company. Rates, both passenger and freight, have been cut from sixty to seventy per cent by the two first named companies in retaliation for cut rates which they allege have been in operation all summer by the Humboldt Steamship company.

Officials in both the Pacific Coast Steamship company and the Alaska Steamship company refused to discuss the rate war today, and Max Kalish, manager of the Humboldt Steamship company, is now in Alaska, having sailed on the Humboldt in the middle of the week. It is presumed that the Humboldt company will meet the rates in force by the other two companies. The cut rates go into force on the Dolphin of the Alaska Steamship company, which sails on Monday for Skagway, and on the Cottage City of the Pacific Coast Steamship company, which sails November 9. The next scheduled sailing of the Humboldt from Seattle is scheduled for November 8, but it is expected that the vessel will have to meet the low rates on the return from Alaska this trip. The Humboldt was reported sailing north from Ketchikan today. The Jefferson, of the Alaska Steamship company, is now in the north, and will be the first vessel to operate under the new schedules on the way down.

The following are the new and old passenger rates on the run: Seattle to Skagway and Haines, \$12.50 first-class, \$10 second class; old rate \$30 and \$20. To Ketchikan, \$7.50 first class, \$5 second class. Old rates, \$22 and \$14. To Wrangle, \$8 first class,

### HOUSES

BURDETTE AVE.—Six-room house on half lot (30x120), large rooms; all conveniences. Easy terms. \$2,750  
 FORT ST. (close in)—Six-room house, first-class condition; lot 60 x 120. \$3,500  
 UPPER PANDORA AVE.—Large 10-room house with a frontage of 175 feet, fine lawn and shrubbery. \$10,000  
 TRUTCH ST.—New 7-room house (not finished), on a lot 60x120; two minutes from Cook St. car. A good buy for \$4,700

### BUSINESS PROPERTY

TWO LOTS RUNNING FROM HERALD TO CHATHAM ST.—60x120 each. All cash. \$12,500  
 STORE ON FORT ST.—Excellent location. \$29,000  
 FORT ST.—Three stores with a frontage of 60 feet. Two houses on Kane St., at back of this property, two hundred and forty feet depth. This is a property worth your looking into. Inquire for full particulars.

### WATERFRONT PROPERTY

LIME BAY—1½ lots (terms to be arranged) for \$3,900  
 CONSTANCE COVE (opposite Bullen's)—2 lots, 60x120, each. \$1,500

## BOND & CLARK, Suite 8, Mahon Block, 1112 Government St.

### FRUIT AND FARM LANDS

ROYAL OAK (near)—60 acres of the very best land, about 12 of same being natural heavy meadow, and will raise immense crops of vegetables, etc. Price, per acre. \$125  
 METCHOSIN—260 acres, 80 of same being well timbered. About 50 acres have been cleared, but a considerable portion of this is covered with second growth, but very easy got under cultivation. Two log cabins and barn. A very fine buy at \$2,600

### ACREAGE

SEVEN ACRES, SHOAL BAY—Good frontage on Fairfield Road. Per acre. \$1,500  
 SIX ACRES, MONTEREY AVE., per acre. \$1,500  
 ONE AND ONE-FIFTH ACRES, MOSS ST., near Fairfield Road. Per acre. \$2,500  
 FOUR ACRES, PORTAGE INLET, per acre. \$100

### LOTS

HULTON ST. (near Oak Bay Ave.)—53x113. \$525  
 CORNER QUADRA AND HILLSIDE AVE.—Four lots. \$2,700  
 CORNER COOK AND YATES ST.—One lot 60x120. \$5,500  
 SOUTHEAST CORNER VIEW AND VANCOUVER STS.—One lot 60x120. \$3,000



An Old Favorite With Thousands Of Our Customers

**Tooke**

"BULLER"

COMES IN 1½, 2 AND 2½ INCH.

2 for 25c.

TOOKE BROS. LIMITED, MONTREAL

MAKERS OF SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, VESTS—AND IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

## MUNICIPAL NOTICE

Tomorrow will POSITIVELY BE THE LAST DAY to pay taxes to receive the abatement of One-Sixth.

CHAS. KENT,

Treasurer and Collector

Victoria, B. C.,  
 October 31st, 1909.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans "When used on silk, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery"

York saw the beginning of its end to-night in a burst of oratory and red fire, and with the bosses and managers claiming everything in sight. The voters will cast their ballots on Tuesday. "We shall carry every borough and elect practically every office of importance," was the claim of Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader. "Gaynor will get more votes than Bannard and Hearst put together. Hearst will run second."

Otto T. Bannard, the Republican nominee, said that conservative estimates by Republican leaders in various parts of the country showed that he would defeat Gaynor by from 40,000 to 50,000, and would out-run Hearst by more than 100,000.

The Hearst managers said that Hearst would receive 270,000 votes, indicating a plurality of about 100,000. Hearst was the only one of the trio who did not speak tonight. William

Gaynor spoke at an uptown riding academy, and Bannard delivered six speeches, the principal one at Cooper Union. Judge Gaynor will hold his final meeting on Monday night at Harlem. Hearst will close his campaign at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night. Hearst supporters said today that Tammany Hall had cancelled an engagement to rent Madison Square Garden for a big meeting tonight, fearing that the hall could not be filled.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—The emigration of Koreans to Siberia has reached such proportions since the Japanese occupation of Korea, that the government has resorted to the necessity of deportation in order to preserve the land for Russian settlers. The Koreans in Siberia have now applied to the Duma, setting forth the unhappiness of their lot if compelled to return to Korea.

### NEW YORK FIGHT

All Parties Claim Success in Mayoralty Fight by Very Large Majorities

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The triangular campaign for mayor of Greater New







## MILITARY TOPICS

New regimental association will make transformation at Drill Hall—Advocates Newfoundland fishermen for new Canadian navy—Lord Kitchener's tour—The Japanese manoeuvres.

A meeting of the committee of the newly-formed Regimental Association of the Fifth Regiment C. G. A. will be held on Tuesday night at the drill hall when details will be arranged for carrying out the establishment of club rooms, reading, billiard room, etc., and arrangement for gymnastic and sport trainers. The men's room at the drill hall will be changed, the partitions being taken out and the adjoining room, one of which is occupied by the band, will be thrown into one big room, and will be equipped with lounge chairs, and all the impedimenta of a first-class club room.

The formation of a regimental association has been under consideration for some time, and was decided upon at a meeting of the regiment held on Thursday. Last night the constitution and by-laws were drawn up and the following officers elected: President, Major A. W. Currie, officer commanding; vice-president, Regimental Sergeant-Major McDougall; secretary-treasurer, Sergeant-Major H. Nesbitt and committee consisting of Corporal Williams, and Corporal Richardson and Gunnery Birch, Porter, Fleury and Joyce.

Heretofore the regiment has been divided, the associations being confined to the companies, but with the formation of an association with membership from the entire regiment it is expected that much better results will be achieved.

The regimental school is well under way, and is meeting with much success. It is held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week, and those who are taking the course have received considerable benefit from the instruction imparted by Sergeant Gillen and the lectures of the officers.

H. M. Mosdell, of Toronto, with the usual eastern perspective, which sees but one coastline for Canada, writes on the subject of crews for Canada's navy and how to raise a force of 20,000 men. He says in part:

Despite the fact that so large a proportion of the population of the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion gains a livelihood from the sea, nothing has been done by either the federal or the Imperial authorities to take advantage of the sailorly qualities so acquired and adapt them to purposes of naval defence. Furthermore, it is stated, and to the accompaniment of strong argument, that very few of this fishing population are now likely to willingly submit themselves to a course of naval instruction. The fisherman of the Maritime Provinces is essentially a lover of home. Recent years have brought to him a great measure of prosperity. His surroundings are pleasant, attractive, and comfortable in the extreme. His work is of such a nature that he is never away from home more than about ten or twelve hours at a time, and it pays him better than any other ordinary occupation could possibly be expected to do. The British fleet has nothing to offer to offset the attractions of home life in the prosperous fishing sections of the Maritime Provinces.

## Constipation And Appendicitis

The Latter Usually Caused By The Former, Which, In Turn, Has Its Origin In Intestinal Indigestion.

Chronic constipation is a disease which is about as prevalent as dyspepsia and indigestion. Nearly every one suffers from it occasionally, but there are millions of people who endure it habitually, and who are accustomed to resort to the use of laxatives and cathartics daily.

Many people seemed to have developed a perfect mania for taking pills, and instead of trying to ascertain the latent cause of the disease, and removing it by appropriate treatment, they are content to continue the reckless cathartics and violent purgatives, until finally inflammation of the bowels occurs, which, reaching the appendix, and the result is appendicitis.

In investigating and tracing the causative factors of constipation and its frequent sequel, appendicitis, it has been noted by physicians that the majority of cases were preceded and accompanied by a long-standing gastro-intestinal indigestion.

The idea that appendicitis is brought on by foreign bodies, such as seeds, etc., becoming lodged in the appendix, is an exploded theory. It is now definitely known that constipation is the most prolific cause of this dread disease, while the constipation itself is previously induced by intestinal indigestion, or dyspepsia, or the inability to digest starches—so the relation between cause and effect is readily seen and appreciated.

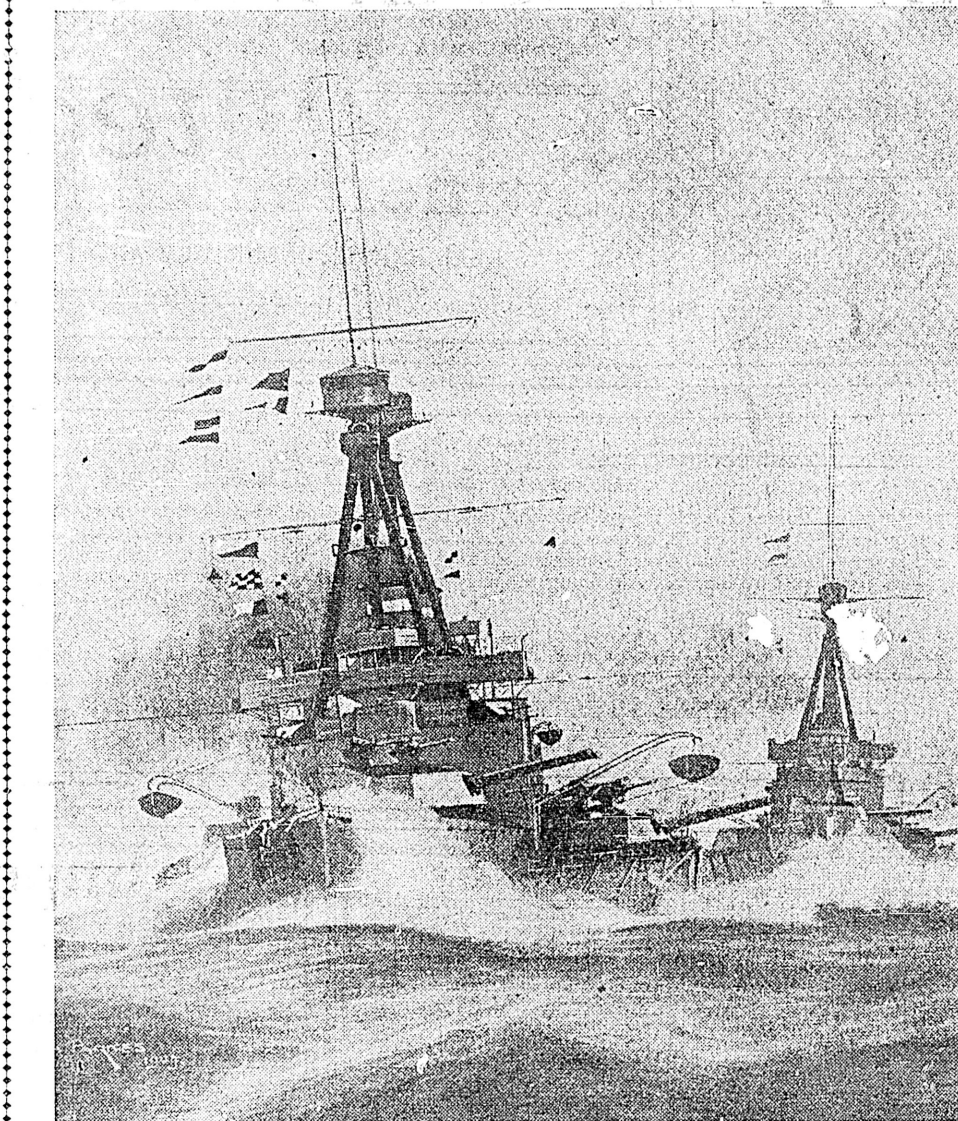
The absurdity of attempting to cure constipation by the use of physic should be apparent to everyone. Laxative drugs and powerful purgatives will never cure a disease of this sort, and those who resort to such remedies, etc., use a remedy which will cure the gastro-intestinal indigestion, and you will find that the constipation no longer bothers you, and with its removal, the risk of developing appendicitis will be reduced to the minimum.

STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS have been the means of curing numerous cases of constipation, by first curing the intestinal indigestion. They digest every kind of food, a single grain being capable of digesting 3,000 grains of alimentum, and in addition to pepsin and other powerful digestives, they also contain diastase, which converts starch into sugar, and readily cures amylosemic dyspepsia and intestinal indigestion.

If you are suffering from dyspepsia, constipation, and, in fact, indigestion of any kind, don't run the risk of getting appendicitis, but strike at the root of the trouble—the original cause—by using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which will quickly rid you of all functional disorders of the alimentary tract. Secure a box of this digestive remedy from your druggist for 50c, and send your name and address to the F. A. Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich., for a free sample package.

The Canadian fisherman has acquired a very considerable bump of independence with long-continued prosperity, and, having known practically no master but himself in all his experience, will be a somewhat difficult subject for an officer to train in the ways of discipline on board a man-of-war. Also the establishment of a naval reserve in Halifax or one of the other Atlantic ports is more likely to benefit the United States fleet than that of Great Britain, for life on board the ship flying the Stars and Stripes has at any rate the reputation of being far more enjoyable and of being better paid withal than that led by the men who serve under the Union Jack.

**The Key to the Problem**  
The key to this difficult problem is to be found in the fishing population of Newfoundland. Men and conditions



THE NEPTUNE, BRITAIN'S LATEST DREADNOUGHT.

Drawing of the new Dreadnought, the Neptune, launched some days ago, as she will appear when completed. She is longer, broader, and heavier than her immediate predecessor, and her masts, bridge and funnels are differently arranged. Immediately abaft the fore turret, with its two 12-inch guns, rises an armored tower, in which 4.7, or possibly 6-inch guns, forming part of the anti-torpedo armament, will be placed. Amidships there is a second tower, similarly armed, and again, at about an equal distance, a third tower. These three towers will be connected with light bridges. Another new feature of the Neptune will be the disposition of her main turrets will be placed in echelon, the one on the port side being between the first and second towers, and that on the starboard side being situated between the second and third. The foremost of the after turrets is placed immediately behind the third tower, at the same elevation as the one in the fore part of the ship. This will be on the centre line of the ship, and behind it, but at a lower level, will be the fifth turret.

there form a direct contrast to those existing in the Maritime Provinces of Canada. The home ties of the Newfoundlanders are far less binding than those of his Canadian neighbor. His avocation takes him generally about a thousand miles away from home in the spring, and he spends the whole of the season on the rough, unattractive coast of Labrador. About the middle or end of November he returns home, and from then until about the beginning of May he spends his time in enforced idleness. Nor is his work conspicuously remunerative. His master provides him with a fishing outfit and with the bare necessities of life during the season. He has to provide his own clothing, and also to make provision for the family he leaves at home. At the end of the season he receives a wage that may, if the voyage has been a profitable one, amount to \$150—say £31. His life during the winter months is dull and tedious, where they secure employment that enables them to pay living expenses and also to save up a little money to take home with them in the spring. This exodus is rarely permanent, the majority going back to engage in the season's fishing. For the bulk of Newfoundlanders strongly prefer following the avocation of their forefathers to spending their time on the land in the countries to the west of their island.

### The Naval Reserve.

It was not till '90 that the Admiralty gave any signs of having recognized the pre-eminent importance of the fisherfolk of Newfoundland to the Imperial navy. Then, at the very urgent and persistent request of Sir H. H. Murray, at that time governor of the island, they established the nucleus of a naval reserve. How grudgingly they adopted his suggestion may be gathered from the fact that they stipulated that the enrolment should not exceed 700 men, and that

they sent over an antiquated gunboat to provide the necessary training quarters for the recruits. Think of the farsightedness of the policy of providing for the training of less than 1,000 capable seamen when they could have had more than 28 times that number, and practically every man would have been available for service in the British navy at any time within five years, for there was very little possibility of their drifting to any other fleet.

The popularity of the movement soon became very apparent. The best material offered itself, and the limit of enrolment was soon reached. Financially the inducements offered were very small, but there were other things that counted for much with the young fisherman. The retaining fee of \$30 was not the convincing attraction, but he was glad to spend a month on the training ship in St. John's, where life was much more pleasant than at some isolated little village where there was little to relieve the tedious months of idleness. The opportunity of training for the service of the empire also appealed to the loyalty of the people, "for, despite all statements to the contrary, loyalty is one of the deep-seated and inalienable sentiments that mould the character of the Newfoundlander. The annual month of training was always arranged so that each detachment

pitally. It is recognized that, as the youngest of the Field Marshals—his lordship is 61 years of age—Lord Kitchener will be the dominating influence in the British army for some years to come, and it is therefore believed that his inspection of the Japanese army and the intercourse he will have with the military men of this country will do much to strengthen the friendship between Japan and Great Britain. It is also considered that his visit will prove of great value in the event of an occasion arising for putting into force the offensive and defensive provisions of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Generals Nishi and Hasegawa have been appointed Commanders of the Southern and Northern armies respectively in the forthcoming grand manoeuvres of the Japanese army. Major General Ochiai has been made chief of staff of the Nishi army and Major General Shigemitsu of the Hasegawa army. It is expected that the Southern army will consist of the 8th, 13th and 14th divisions, and the Northern army of the 2nd and 7th divisions and the 2nd brigade of second reservists, each army being further strengthened by cavalry and artillery brigades.

Marked characteristics of the new Dreadnought—the Neptune—launched

could return home before the opening of the fishing season. During the period of training the men are provided with food and clothing, and receive an additional 60 cents per day. Each man enrolls for a full period of five years, and at the end of that time, if physically fit, may be re-enrolled for an equal period if he so desires.

When the steamer Canifa which arrived yesterday, was at Hongkong, Lord Kitchener was there on his way to North China and Japan where next month he will view the manoeuvres in which about 100,000 men will take part near Ussunomiya. When at Hongkong Lord Kitchener was much interested in the work of the 13th Rajputs, the men being hard at work at their different trainings. What seemed to chiefly interest the visitors was the contests between the tug of war teams. It was evident that Lord Kitchener was not among strangers, and it was said that he was acquainted with the regiment while in India. Breakfast was taken at the mess of the 13th Rajputs, the regimental band being in attendance. Lord Kitchener was afterwards photographed with the various officers.

At Singapore and the various other garrison ports visited there were inspections, the volunteers being turned out from Shanghai and the garrison at Peking, from where the famous general went to Manchuria to view the battlefields fought during the war between Japan and Russia. He was received in audience by the Chinese emperor on October 17th and left Peking for Manchuria on the 20th.

The Tokyo correspondent of the Osaka Mainichi reports that no official intimation of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener's coming visit to Japan has been received from the British government, says the Kobe Herald. The Tokyo authorities are consequently somewhat at a loss to know how the distinguished visitor should be treated. As it was announced in the London Gazette that the Field Marshal was going to China and Japan as the representative of King Edward and the British army it was naturally considered that he should be regarded as the guest of the nation, but the absence of any communication from the British government as to the nature of his visit is causing a certain amount of perplexity. The Japanese authorities desire to extend him official hos-

at Portsmouth, in contradistinction to that of older vessels of the class, will be the superior concentration of gun-fire. She will be able to fire the whole of her ten 12-inch guns on either broadside, whereas older ships could only fire eight.

The Neptune is the eighth battleship of the Dreadnought type, and when ready for sea will have cost nearly £2,000,000. Her armament will consist of ten 12-inch guns, and a battery of twenty 4-inch guns, for repelling torpedo attacks. Her turbine engines are expected to develop a speed of twenty-one knots at 24,500 horse-power. Her principal dimensions are: Length, 600 feet; beam, 88 feet; displacement, 20,250 tons.

The Dreadnought is a distinct advance on the original Dreadnought, though she embodies the same essential features. Her displacement is 2,350 tons greater; her 12-inch guns are 50 feet long instead of 46 feet, and therefore hit harder. Her armor is thinner, but of superior resisting quality, and covers a larger area of the ship. She will also be equipped with five torpedo tubes for discharging the new 21-in torpedo, a weapon of terrific power and long range.

The Neptune was laid down on January 19th of this year, and has thus been eight months and eleven days on the stocks.

Powerful as the Neptune is, she is in respect of broadside inferior to the German battleship Zeligoland, recently launched as the first of a new type. The new British battleships, Hercules and Colossus, laid down last July, will restore the lead to Britain by carrying an additional armament of at least twelve 6-inch weapons.

Britain has now seven completed Dreadnoughts, against Germany's one, and has in hand, or projected, thirteen, against Germany's twelve, or a total of twenty, against Germany's thirteen.

The earliest Neptune to figure prominently was a 70-ton ship captured from the French in 1747 by Admiral Hawke (ancestor of the Yorkshire cricket captain).

Trafalgar introduces the most celebrated of the series, a line 98 gun vessel in Lord Nelson's division, commanded by Capt. Thomas Fremantle, one of distinguished seafaring family. Besides the British Neptune, a French

Neptune and a Spanish Neptune figured at Trafalgar, the latter, a seventy-four, being among the prizes.

A Neptune also formed part of the splendid Baltic fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, which was reviewed by Queen Victoria on the eve of departure for the Russian war.

It was on this Neptune that the veteran officer, Admiral Lord Walter Kerr, who retired from the active list recently, saw his first active service as a midship boy.

**Robinson Gets 28 Years**  
Sudbury, Ont., Oct. 30.—After being found not guilty of murder by a jury today, James Robinson pleaded guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to 28 years in the penitentiary by Judge Magee. In connection with the same crime his wife was sentenced to death some time ago. The couple were

accused of murdering three children of their two daughters, of which Robinson was the father.

**Night Riders Cause Alarm.**  
LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 30.—Advices from Mason county are that excitement over night riders is at fever heat and troops may be sent by Governor Wilson.

**Not Sold to Guggenheim.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—J. B. Smith, manager of the Western Fuel Company, denies the sale of that company to the Guggenheims or anyone else.

**Foster Is Waiting**  
TORONTO, Oct. 30.—At a "smoker" last night the Hon. G. E. Foster would not criticize the government's naval defence plan until it is given to the country as a whole.

## WHEN YOU BUY GLASSES

### Do You Buy the Frames or the Lenses?

A great many people buy the former and a great many more go to unreliable, so-called, opticians in drug or jewellery stores and get fitted by incompetent salesmen.

The result is permanent injury to the eyes, instead of help, which is practically impossible to correct.

When we examine your eyes we know positively the glasses that you require and fit them to your individual needs with the object of benefiting your eyesight—and not the object of making you a permanent wearer of glasses.

We will be pleased to have you call and have your eyes examined.

If you need glasses—you will find our cut-rate prices within reach of your pocketbook.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money cheerfully refunded.

Appointments Made by Phone No. 1551

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Graduate New York, Philadelphia, Montreal.

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

Over C. P. R. Offices

## Quality In Clothes

It means so much to be absolutely certain that the clothes you buy are the best to be had.

We stake our hard-earned reputation on every garment we sell, and consequently can assure you that every article of clothing we show is exactly what we represent it to be.

### Our Range of Proper Clothes

Suits and Overcoats at \$15, \$20, \$25, is Very Large

And comprises this season's correct styles. Every garment has our absolute guarantee.

YOU'LL LIKE OUR CLOTHES

# FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL

811-813 Govt. St.

THE PROPER CLOTHES SHOP

Opp. Postoffice

## How to Avoid Sea Sickness

Take along a box of Mothersill's Sea and Train Sick Remedy. It has recently been thoroughly tested on English and Irish Channels and found absolutely reliable. Recommended editorially by such papers as London Daily Express, and the Press generally in Great Britain. Analyzed by Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., Guaranteed perfectly harmless and if not satisfactory money refunded. Write for booklet and press notices and testimonials from prominent people. For sale at first-class druggists, or send direct to Mothersill Remedy Co., 246 Cleland Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST



# UTILIZE THE HERRING OF THE PACIFIC COAST

## The Nanaimo Herring Canning and Packing Company, Limited.

(IN COURSE OF ORGANIZATION)

Canners and Exporters of Herring Caught In British Columbia Waters

CAPITAL: \$50,000, - - - - - 10,000 SHARES \$5.00 EACH

### PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS

A. E. Planta, Esq., (ex-Messrs. (Nanaimo) President Messrs. A. E. Planta, Limited.  
Dr. J. Kelly Barrett, L.L.D., Inspector, Inland Revenue, Dominion of Canada.

T. Hodgson, Esq., Mayor of Nanaimo, B. C.

Archibald Campbell, Esq., Vice-President Bank of Oklahoma

J. S. McCarthy, Esq., Messrs. The J. S. McCarthy Company, Brokers and Financial Agents.

### BANKERS

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS  
MARTIN, CRAIG, BOURNE & HAY

### SECRETARY

Wm. Holmes Granger, [pro. tem.]

## PROSPECTUS

This company is being organized and incorporated for the purpose of taking care of the huge quantities of herring caught in British Columbia waters. The amount of canned herring consumed in every large city is hardly realized by the public at large, all of which is imported from England and Eastern Canada, although the fish caught along the Pacific Coast are the finest the ocean can yield.

### GOODS PACKED

The staple pack of the company will be herring, which, with the type of machinery now owned by the company, can be put up in the form of bloomers, fresh herrings, kippered herrings and herrings in tomato sauce. In addition to these, large quantities of clams, salmon, bloater and anchovy paste will also be taken care of, the factory being fully equipped with the most up-to-date machinery for handling the same to advantage.

### SUPPLY AND DEMAND

The fish supply is unlimited and prolific. According to statistics compiled by the Inspector of Fisheries of British Columbia, the total amount exported last season of rough and salted herring in Nanaimo harbor alone exceeded 4,000,000 pounds. Again, Departure Bay, which is only two miles distant from the company's factory, is another point where the herring congregate, so that an ample supply of raw material is assured.

Owing to the virgin field open for the company's operations, coupled with the prices now charged on imported goods, the profits of the company cannot fail to be large, and a market that is based on the requirements of the masses of the people, not only in this country, but throughout the world, is one in which capital may be safely invested, and in the present instance especially so, as being the first in the field in this great producing region will have great advantages, and will soon assume an unassailable position, unsurpassed by any other cannery in the Dominion of Canada.

### FIELD UNLIMITED

The field for the company's operations is practically unlimited and being the only herring cannery and packing company of its kind on the Pacific Coast, assures a practical monopoly of the field covered by its operations.

### PROFITS AND DIVIDENDS

The profits of this business are well known to be very substantial and the magnitude of the operations may be gauged from the business transacted by Messrs. Machonochie Bros. of England, William Bruce, of Aberdeen, and other canneries along the Atlantic Coast; the profits of most of them amounting to many times their entire paid-up capital annually.

During the herring run which begins about the first week in November, a share obtainable for canning and packing purposes at prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$8.00 per ton, according to size and quality, or less than half a cent per pound; and calculating the cost of canning same at other working expenses at the very highest rate, for dividends that will be paid to shareholders in the company cannot fail to be large.

The profits of this company cannot fail to be large.

Nanaimo will command the main arteries throughout the whole of British Columbia and Central Canada, and commands regular supplies of raw material at first hand and distributing facilities, both by boat and rail, with a minimum of transportation.

The fact must not be lost sight of that all shareholders in The Nanaimo Herring Canning and Packing Company, Limited, are original shareholders, and as such will share equally in all stock bonuses rendered necessary to keep the dividends at a reasonable basis.

It would, of course, be absolutely impossible for this company, or any other concern, to state positively what the dividends will amount to, but the first to per cent of the profits is guaranteed to all of our preference shareholders in advance of any dividend paid on any other stock.

### ESTIMATED PROFITS

Working on a basis of 150 cases of four dozen cans per working day of ten hours.

### COST OF PRODUCTION

12,000 pounds of herrings (six tons), at \$6.00 per ton, delivered at factory wharf.....	\$ 36.00
150 cases of four dozen cans per case (including labels and lacquer), at 12c per dozen—	
48c per case, or.....	72.00
150 boxes at 10c per box.....	15.00
Labor, skilled white, four at \$4.00.....	16.00
Labor, unskilled white, four at \$2.50.....	10.00
Labor, Oriental, twenty at \$2.00.....	40.00
Sundries (oil, incidentals, depreciation).....	10.00
Fuel, one ton at \$2.50 (at mine head).....	2.50
Total .....	\$201.50

### RETURNS

150 cases of four dozen cans per case, at the present market price, i. o. b. Vancouver.	
\$1.25 per dozen, \$5.00 case.....	\$750.00
Total .....	\$750.00

\$548.50 net profit for one day, or in other words, a dividend of 150 per cent can be paid on the capital half-yearly.

### EFFICIENCY

The machinery purchased by the company comprises a most complete and thoroughly up-to-date line of can making machinery, manufactured by Rhodes & Sons, of Wakefield, England, and capable of producing the modern drawn sanitary seamless cans recently adopted by the well-known firms of Machonochie Bros., Ltd., and C. & E. Morton, England, and it is the intention of The Nanaimo Herring Canning & Packing Company, Limited, to place on the markets of Canada, the United States and the Orient a product equal, if not superior, to those at present in the market. By the use of this type of machinery for manufacturing our cans, solder and acid are entirely eliminated for canning operations, from the fact that the cans are drawn bodily in one piece, thus entirely removing the objections, theoretical or otherwise, long entertained by consumers of these goods against the use of canned goods.

We wish to point out to prospective subscribers of this company's stock that the advantage of our posi-

tion lies in the fact that there is absolutely no competition on the Pacific Coast. All goods at present consumed in the Western Canadian markets are imported from England; therefore, it is patent to the minds of all the advantages this company has in the question of freight rates and other duties imposed on imported goods.

### LOCATION OF FACTORY

The reasons for deciding upon establishing the factory in Nanaimo harbor are many, and decision was made only after a careful study of the situation and conditions in general, by men who are well versed in the canning and packing industry. Nanaimo is destined to be one of the largest business cities on Vancouver Island; a centre of the Island's railway system, and has steamer connections with all parts of the mainland—Vancouver being only 38 miles distant. It is the scene of the largest and most profitable herring fisheries on the Pacific Coast, hundreds of people being employed every season during the herring run; at present the herring only being dry salt cured.

Another feature in favor of this company's location is its ability to cater to the Canadian, American and Oriental markets, which are supplied at the present time solely by English and Halifax, N. S., firms. Therefore, at the very commencement we have the advantage over competitors of not having heavy freight rates to contend with.

The establishing of this class of industry has been one of the pressing needs of British Columbia; in fact, it is of vital importance for the prosperity of British Columbia generally.

### GENERAL

By a combination of circumstances now existing in British Columbia, our proposition shows money-making possibilities that are astounding.

**FIRST**—Because it is by far the most profitable indigenous industry to British Columbia.

**SECOND**—Because it is the first and only herring cannery along the Pacific Coast.

**THIRD**—Because the business is a permanent one, and the product is consumed by every man, woman and child in the country, and will in addition, be exported largely to the Orient and elsewhere.

**FOURTH**—Because the herring can be purchased by the company in unlimited quantities at prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$8.00 per ton.

**FIFTH**—Because every share in this company will become exceedingly valuable, for not only will they receive cash dividends half-yearly, but all surplus profits devoted to increasing plant and equipment will be capitalized by issue of bonus shares representing it, carrying the same dividends, and share certificates will be issued from time to time and divided pro rata among the shareholders of this issue.

**SIXTH**—Because being a brand new industry in British Columbia this is an opportunity that may never occur to you again.

**SHARES** are \$5.00 each now. In a little while it may take many times this amount to buy a single share.

**CAPITAL**—the first 5,000 shares being ten per cent preference, and preferred to the extent of 10 per cent in first dividends.

## Important

To insure an interest in this exceptional investment your application form should be filled out and mailed without delay, as all shares will be allotted strictly by priority of application.

Our office will be open from 8 to 10 each evening, as from present indications we anticipate a heavy demand for this issue of stock.

The amount allotted for Vancouver was quickly subscribed.  
Factory and Wharf—Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

### APPLICATION FORM

The Nanaimo Herring Canning and Packing Co., LIMITED

Fish Canners and Exporters of the Herring of British Columbia. In Course of Incorporation with Power to Increase.

### APPLICATIONS FOR PREFERENCE SHARES

This Preference Stock Shares also in all Profits and Dividends of the Company in Excess of the 10 per cent Minimum

The Nanaimo Herring Canning and Packing Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

TO THE DIRECTORS:—

I, the undersigned, hereby apply for ..... 10 per cent Preference Shares in "THE NANAIMO HERRING CANNING AND PACKING CO., LTD." and I agree to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me, subject to the Company's Deed of Incorporation, this Prospectus, and the memorandum and Articles of Association, to which I hereby subscribe, and request my name being attached thereto, for the number of shares allotted to me.

In consideration thereof I herewith enclose the sum of ..... Dollars, being the application deposit of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents (\$2.50) per share payable thereon.

Name in full .....

Occupation .....

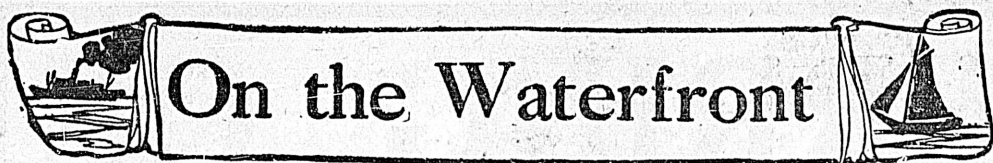
Address .....

Date .....

### CERTIFICATES FOR PREFERENCE SHARES WILL BE ISSUED ON ALLOTMENT

Cheques and postoffice orders (with exchange added) to be made payable to the company at the Northern Crown Bank, Vancouver, B. C., and addressed to the Brokers of the company, Bond & Clark, Suite 8, Mahon Block, Victoria, B. C.





## OANFA WON RACE WITH SILK

Blue Funnel Liner Beat New Tacoma Maru in Voyage From Yokohama

STEAMERS SAILED ON SAME DATE

Big Cargo Brought by Holt Liner Mostly Consigned to Victoria and Vancouver

In the long race with silk across the Pacific, the steamer Oanfa, Capt. W. Cope Lyett, of the Blue Funnel line, beat the new Japanese liner Tacoma Maru, of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which left Yokohama an hour after her. Both vessels got a share of the silk offering, most of the Japanese merchants holding their parcels for the Tacoma Maru, whose agents guaranteed to land the silk at Tacoma 36 hours in advance of the Oanfa, but they failed to land it as quick as the Blue Funnel steamer. The Tacoma Maru raced up the coast from Hongkong with the Oanfa, both vessels rivaling for cargo at Japanese ports, and leaving Yokohama on the same day. The Oanfa steamed down Tokyo Bay, with the Tacoma Maru ten miles astern, and from the time the Holt steamer went into the Pacific nothing more was heard of the rival freighter.

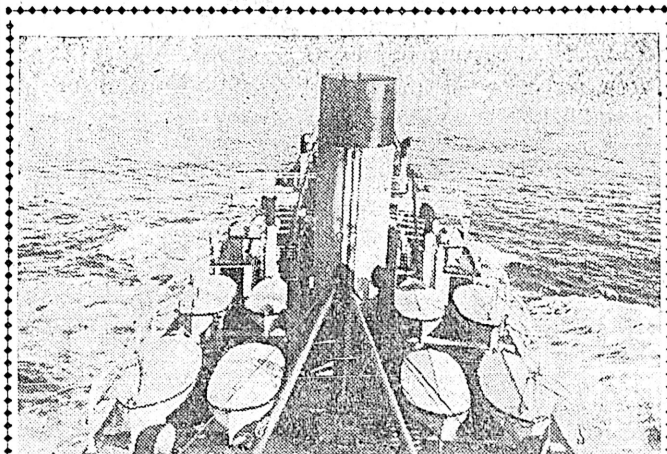
### Kept Her Schedule.

The Oanfa left Liverpool on August 21st, and kept well to her schedule, reaching Victoria a day in advance of it. She averaged 12.98 knots an hour to the canal, and 12½ across to Penang and Singapore, where freight was taken on and off, and the steamer proceeded

to Manila, where groceries and merchandise from Liverpool was landed, and hemp from the United States taken on board. Hongkong was then visited, and after coaling at Kuchinotzu, the steamer proceeded to Kobe and Yokohama.

Leaving Yokohama on October 15th, the Oanfa experienced good weather for three days, and then a strong gale was encountered, prevailing for three days, with a strong confused sea. The propeller raced much, and many seas swept on board, buffeting the freighter, but causing no damage. It was neces-

and in her wireless messages from sea she made no report of the Oanfa. The Blue Funnel liner brought a cargo of 6,102 tons of general freight, including 4,852 tons of general freight for Victoria and Vancouver, including a boiler, weighing 13 tons, to be landed at this port; 250 tons for Seattle, and 1,010 tons for Tacoma, including 720 bales of raw silk and silk goods, worth \$360,000. The Chinese steerage passengers totalled 171, including 42, who paid head taxes amounting to \$21,000 on arrival, and probably a few more will pay before being cleared.



BLUE FUNNEL LINER OANFA AT FULL SPEED IN MID-OCEAN. View taken from the masthead of the Holt liner while the big freighter was churning her way across the Pacific.

sary to heave to and proceed under slow steam. If it had not been for this storm, the steamer would have arrived a day sooner. Thence moderate and fair weather continued to arrival.

### Not Reported.

Within three miles of Carmanah, at eight o'clock the night before her arrival, the steamer showed her night signals, and flashed the Morse code, but no answering flash came from shore, and near Tatoosh, the Morse code was also flashed, but no report of the arrival of the steamer was made. The R. M. S. Empress of India, outbound, was sighted in the morning.

The schooner R. C. Slade, which reached Aberdeen yesterday from San Diego, passed through a gale off Vancouver Island that carried away most of her canvas, and left her in desperate straits off a rocky coast for some hours. The Slade reached a point off the Grays harbor bar on the afternoon of October 15th, but on account of stiff east winds was unable to approach the coast. She drifted to the northward, and off Cape Flattery encountered the gale that did the damage. The schooner Alvena, which reached port from San Pedro shortly after the Slade, had much the same experience, although she lost no sails.

## PURCHASE OF PURI COMPLETED

Steamer at Bombay Bought by Mackenzie Steamship Company

Mackenzie Bros. Steamship Company yesterday concluded the purchase of the British steamer Puri, negotiations for which were started several months ago. She is now lying at Bombay, and will reach here in February. According to the present plans of Capt. S. F. MacKenzie, the steamer will be rechristened on her arrival, and will then be placed in the coast trade with the Rupert City. The Puri is a flyer, being high-powered and able to reel off 17½ knots an agreement by which no Conservative draft. She is a thoroughly modern craft, and when her present passenger accommodation is slightly remodelled to make it suitable for conditions of traffic on this coast, she will be one of the finest passenger carrying boats on the North Pacific. The Puri was built in 1896 by Gourlay Bros. of Dundee, to special class. Her gross tonnage is 525 tons, and she will carry 1,300 passengers.

The steamer Rupert City, which put back to Vancouver with a troublesome propeller will make but a few more trips to the Northern terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway this season. The vessel will be withdrawn for the winter after completing a most successful season on the northern run. The vessel will possibly make one more trip north after she has completed the present one.

She will be given an overhauling at Vancouver and possibly be laid up until next February, when alternating with the new vessel, recently acquired by the Mackenzie Steamship Company, a double service will be given to Prince Rupert.

The new vessel, the Puri, which has been in commission for about seven years in Indian waters, will arrive some time in the latter part of January or early in February. The vessel is shorter than the Rupert City. She will possibly start her voyage to this coast early in December.

## NEWS OF RESCUE BROUGHT BY OANFA

Chinaman, Sole Survivor of Junk's Crew, Picked From Lone Rock

When the Blue Funnel liner was at Singapore, on her way to this port, the German steamer Dortmund, of the

Hamburg-America line, came in after rescuing the sole survivor of a wrecked Chinese junk, who had been clinging to some sea washed rocks off the Anambay Islands for eight days after his shipmates were drowned. The rescue was accomplished with difficulty. The steamer was passing when the chief officer, from the bridge, saw a man standing silhouetted against the skyline on the peak, waving wildly. The Dortmund was hove to, and navigated to the lee of the rock—the southwest monsoon was blowing strongly—and a lifeboat was put out to rescue the shipwrecked man.

The lifeboat, under command of Second Officer O. Heintz, manned with seven Chinese sailors, left the steamer when she lay to about half a mile from the rock, and it took half an hour rowing against the strong current and high sea to reach the rock, where the heavy surf breaking on the outlying reefs did not permit the boat approaching close to shore. For forty feet outlying reefs barred off the rescuers, and thousands of seagulls and other birds, who had their nests on the rocks, fluttered about the boat's crew. The shipwrecked man tried to swim out, but was always drawn back by the surf. He soon became exhausted, and sat down on the rocks, giving up the struggle. The second officer tied a line to a boathook, and threw it, harpoon like. The Chinaman understood the manoeuvre, and tied the rope around his body and jumped into the sea again. This time the sailors dragged him in, the Chinaman being badly skinned as he was dragged over the reefs. He was bandaged and given dry clothes. He had been on the rock for eight days without food after his comrades had been drowned.

## MACKINAW HAD ARDUOUS TIME

Steamer Which Put Into Alert Bay Without Fuel Arrives at Destination

The steamer Mackinaw, which put into Alert Bay with her fuel exhausted, has arrived at Seattle, nineteen days from Nome, after encountering a series of gales. She left Unimak pass October 13. A few days later, while about 700 miles off Cape Flattery, she was struck by a gale which buffeted her for three days. The man in charge of the 10 horses and 10 mules on board had a hard time keeping the horses in control, for they were tired of standing and the pitching and tossing of the light vessel frightened them badly. Every day weather conditions would permit, there was a horse show on deck, the men leading the stock about the ship to exercise them. With much care, the horses showed wonderful endurance, and are in fine shape. One horse succumbed to exhaustion and was buried at sea.

With the possibility of exhausting all the ship's bunker coal, Capt. Woods ordered the stokers to tear down the

bulkheads in the forward hold and break up some cattle stalls. With this fuel he brought his vessel into Alert bay, at the north end of Vancouver Island, where the craft's supply was replenished.

For three days before reaching Alert bay, Saturday, the officers and crew were on half rations. There the stores were renewed.

## RUNAWAY PEARLERS WERE PICKED UP

Stole Big Pearl and Cutter, but Failed to Get Away With Loot.

Shortly before the Minderoo had arrived from Australia reporting having picked up two Malay pearlers who had run away from a lugger, after stealing a cutter, with a large pearl. Instructions were telegraphed to steamers leaving Australia to watch for the runaways, and the two men were found exhausted after suffering great privations through lack of food and water. They were lying in delirious condition owing to the hot sun in their derelict cutter when picked up by the Minderoo.

After recovering on board the Minderoo their story was told. It seems that they had stolen the small cutter, and with scanty provisions put to sea trusting to land somewhere beyond the jurisdiction of the Australian Commonwealth, where they could sell their loot and with the haul get back to the Straits Settlements. They had been identified to a pearling fleet owner at Broome, Western Australia, and the sum of \$500 had been paid for each to the Australian government as a guarantee of their good behavior, and the pearling fleet owner will lose that amount, as well as the pearl and cutter.

On arrival at Penang the captain of the Minderoo reported having picked up the men, and was instructed to hold the Malays on board. They were landed at Singapore, where they were held under lock and kept when the Oanfa was in port, and will be sent back to Western Australia.

## RELICS OF DARWIN'S BEAGLE ARE FOUND

Japanese Geographer Locates Ribs of Ancient Craft After a Long Search

Advices were brought by the steamer Oanfa, which arrived this morning, that relics of the Beagle ship on which Darwin made his voyage to Japan in 1831-5 has been found by Shiga Saku, a Japanese geographer, after years of search. He found that the Beagle had been sold to Japan before the Restoration, being bought by Prince Shimazu and renamed Kenko Maru, coming into possession of the navy department when the present emperor took the throne. The Shimazu family was approached and aided in the search.

They found she had been sold in 1864 to an Englishman and renamed the Stork. Further delving into records showed she had in 1870 been resold to Japan and was afterward traced to a Tokyo shipyard where she was broken up and there ribs were found, which will be placed on exhibition.

### Overdue Arrives.

The overdue ship Hawaiian Isles, re-insured at ten per cent, has arrived at San Francisco with coal from the Atlantic coast.

### An Ancient Wreck.

News was brought by the Oanfa yesterday that an old wreck discovered in the mud of the Astraea Channel of the Huangpu is believed to be the remains of an American paddle steamer burnt at her moorings in the summer of 1862.

### Picked up Castaway

H. M. S. Flora arrived at Singapore on September 27, according to news by the Oanfa, and reported having picked up a boat load of castaways who had been several days without food or water and landed them at Point de Calle, Ceylon.

### Hawthornbank Arrives.

Word reached here yesterday that the British bark Hawthornbank, Capt. Ballantyne, reached her destination, Iquique, on October 23. The vessel loaded lumber at Hastings mill and sailed for Iquique on July 14, having therefore taken 101 days to make the passage.

### Recent Charters.

Coming this way, Henry Lund and Co. have chartered the German steamer Augustus, to load general cargo at Rotterdam and Antwerp for San Francisco and Portland, and J. and A. Brown have taken the British ship Katanga and the schooner Annie E. Smale to load coal in Australia for San Francisco.

### Sighted a Sailer

The brigantine Geneva which has arrived at Seattle after a rough trip from four-masted vessel sixty miles off Cape Flattery, apparently trying to make for the entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca. This is probably the Wray Castle, now overdue on the way from Glasgow for this port and Vancouver with general merchandise.

### New Tacoma Dock.

Plans are believed to be under way by the Puget Sound Navigation company for the erection of a new passenger dock on the Tacoma waterfront and for the addition of a new steamer to the Tacoma-Seattle service in conjunction with the fast steamer Indianapolis. Either the new steamer is to replace the Indianapolis or the two will be operated in the service next season. The dock, rumors of which have been current for several months, will be similar to that of the Colman dock at Seattle, though with probably greater water frontage.

# Glacier Creek Mining Company, Limited

Capital \$500,000 divided into a million shares  
Par value 50c. 800,000 shares in the treasury

## DIRECTORS

E. Cave-Brown-Cave, President, Vancouver, B. C.  
Dr. Dolbey, Vancouver, B. C. R. M. Stewart, Stewart, B. C.  
H. M. Daly, Vancouver, B. C. K. Duncan, Duncans, B. C.

Did you buy Portland Canal shares at 5c?  
They are now selling at 20c.

Did you buy Stewart shares at 50c?  
They are now selling at \$2.10.

(LOOK AT THIS MAP)

Our claims are between these two properties, and have the same prospects.

The directors have decided to offer to the public a small issue of 150,000 shares at 25c.

CALL, WRITE OR PHONE FOR FULL PARTICULARS AND APPLICATION FORMS

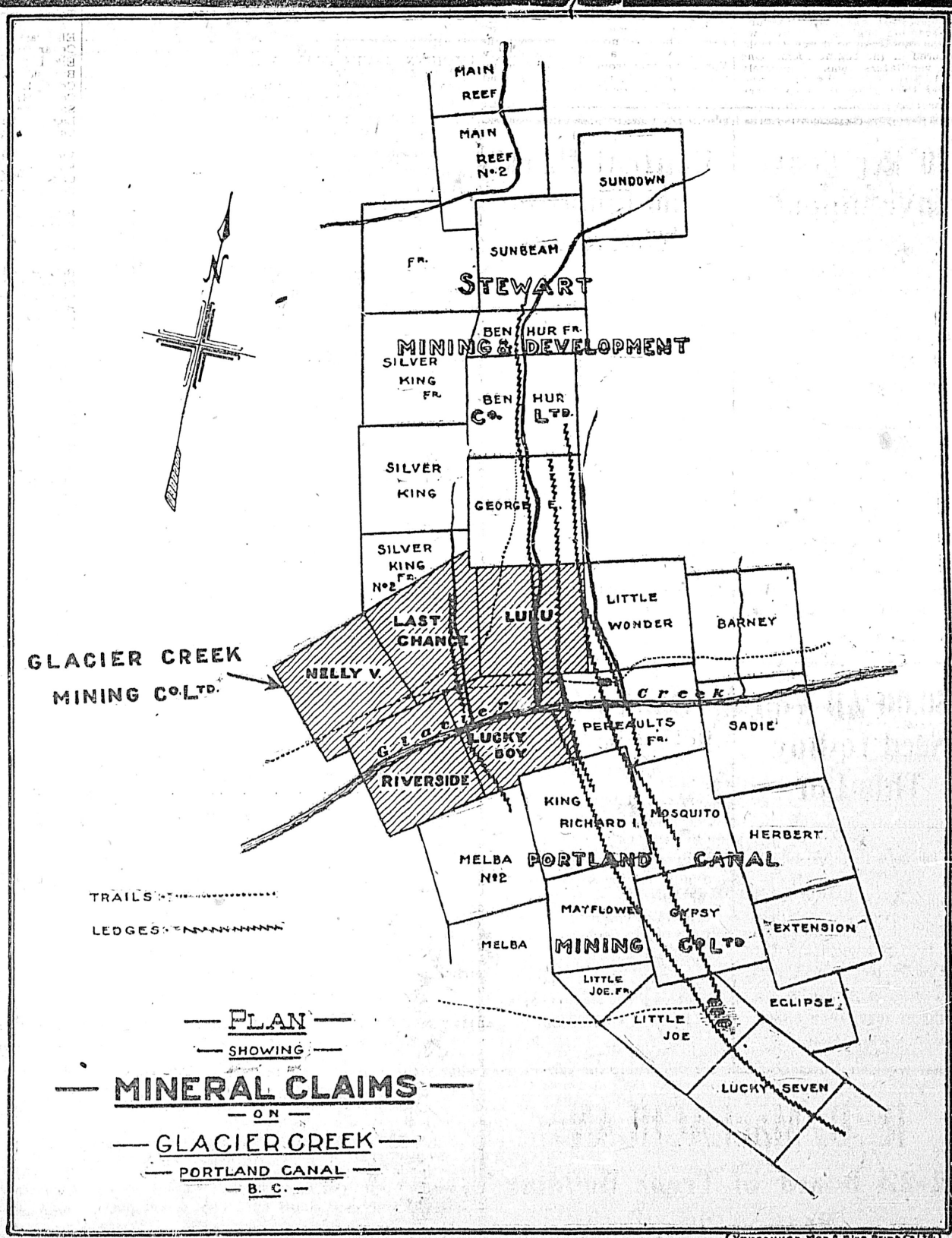
## VICTOR A. G. ELIOT

1203 GOVERNMENT ST.

VICTORIA, B. C.

PHONE 163

P. O. BOX 249





## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

By Government Wireless.  
Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Cloudy, a southeast wind. Bar. 29.98, temp. 56. Sea moderate. No shipping.  
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Cloudy, a southeast wind. Bar. 29.98, temp. 56. Sea smooth. No shipping.  
Pachena, 8 a.m.—Raining, a southeast wind. Bar. 29.98, temp. 56. Sea moderate. No shipping.  
Estevan, 8 a.m.—Raining, a southeast wind. Bar. 29.98, temp. 56. Sea moderate. No shipping.  
Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Cloudy, a southeast gale. Bar. 29.98, temp. 57. Sea moderate. No shipping.  
Cape Lazo, noon—Cloudy, a southeast wind. Bar. 29.68, temp. 51. Sea rough. No shipping.  
Point Grey, noon—Cloudy, a wind southeast. Bar. 29.62, temp. 50. Passed in, Princess Beatrice, 9.30 a. m.  
Tatoosh, noon—Cloudy, wind southeast, 18 miles. Bar. 29.83, temp. 48. Passed out, Titania, at 10.35 a. m. Passed in, Tricolor, 11.35.  
Estevan, noon—Rain, wind southeast, moderate gales. Bar. 29.73, temp. 50. Sea rough.  
Pachena, noon—Raining, wind southeast. Bar. 29.73, temp. 46. Sea moderate.

## PHRANANG IN GRIP OF TYPHOON

Vessel in Oriental Service Many Years Ago Buffeted by Storm in China Sea

The old Phranang, which will be remembered by old timers as one of the first Oriental liners to run into the port of Victoria from the Orient over two decades ago, arrived at Hongkong when the Blue Funnel liner Onfa, which arrived yesterday, was there, typhoon-tossed. Her awnings were gone, stanchions bent, funnel adrift, boats broken and she was generally buffeted, when she came to an anchor near the Onfa at Hongkong, three days overdue.

The typhoon sprang up almost before preparation had been made to meet it, and for several hours the boat was at the mercy of the winds and waves. The glass was down to 28.04. The ship was brought to, it being the intention of the captain to wait until the storm had spent itself. Instead of doing so, however, the typhoon curved to the westward, and they were again in the midst of it. In the early hours of the morning the funnel was wrenched clean out of its socket, and was carried on to the davit on the starboard side, being kept there by a hole being made by the davit measuring over two feet. Following upon this, the vessel was unable to keep her engines working, owing to the fact that no draught could be procured in the engine room. One of the ventilators was completely smashed by the fall of the funnel, and huge seas swept over the deck every

minute, a large quantity of the water going into the funnels and extinguishing the fires. Skylights were torn away as if they had been match-wood, and two ladders leading to the upper deck were torn away and swept overboard. The chart room was almost completely demolished, but amid the tearing of awnings, and the giving way of stanchions, the captain, who was strapped to the wheel, steered his vessel as best he could. Rain descended in torrents, and the crew could scarcely see a hand before them owing to the blinding spray. The captain said that had the typhoon lasted much longer he was certain that the boat would have gone down, as the hatches were giving way, and the vessel, in all probability, would have filled with water. As is usual on these vessels, pigsties and fowl houses are established, but in the typhoon these too were carried away, leaving no trace behind them. At times practically the whole of the ship was under water. Besides shipping seas over her decks the cabins, saloon and other rooms were swimming in water. After the typhoon abated, and the work of rigging up the funnel was then proceeded with. After working nearly nine hours this was accomplished, stays being erected from fore and aft. The No. 1 star-board life boat, although not being washed overboard was utterly wrecked owing to her smashing from side to side. A large number of Chinese passengers were on board and had to be stowed away in the holds, the engine room or any other suitable place. Four deaths occurred on board since leaving Bangkok.

## Flies Austrian Flag.

The steamer Alberta, now loading bunker coal at Comox, under charter to load wheat at Tacoma is the first Austrian steamer to come to these waters for some years.

## Going to Africa.

The British ship G. V. Wolff, Capt. Thomas, has now completed loading lumber at Hastings mill and has taken 1,342,390 feet. This is consigned to South Africa, either Deception Bay or Port Natal, and Capt. Thomas next, the vessel arrived at Vancouver on September 12 from San Diego.

## White Slavery in States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Jeremiah W. Jenks, professor of political economy and political science at Cornell University, gave out a statement here today in which he says that white slavery does exist in New York, as charged by a recent anti-Tammany magazine article, but he does not hold any political organization responsible for the traffic. Prof. Jenks, who was a member of the commission appointed by Congress to investigate immigration conditions, says in part: "I have no knowledge as to whether the traffic is greater in New York than in Paris, I believe, however, that it is greater in New York than elsewhere in the United States, first, because New York is the largest city; second, because it is the chief port of entry. Women imported for immoral purposes for Chicago and Seattle largely come through New York, and many of the dealers here. There is no question that the traffic exists on a large scale in New York, and that from New York many women are sent to other states, and even some to foreign countries."

## 10 Per Cent Investment

4-room cottage, large lot, on Amphion Street, off Oak Bay Avenue, for sale at \$1500, any terms. It rents for \$15.00 a month. That will net you 10 per cent. If you want to break away from the rent habit, and you have a small amount of cash, this place will suit you. The property is close to the car line. You will have all kinds of room for raising chickens, vegetables, etc. You can have it on your own terms. The price is \$1500

## Central Park and Empress Subdivision

Following lots are for sale in these popular subdivisions:

Pembroke Street, price \$750

Half cash, bal. to suit.

Princess Ave., price \$650

Third cash, bal. arranged.

Quadra and Queens, price

.....\$1000

Terms arranged.

Queens Ave., price \$750

Terms arranged.

Cook and Pembroke, price

.....\$850

Terms arranged.

## \$50.00 All You Need To Buy This Lot

The balance, \$500, you can pay in monthly installments to suit yourself. The lot is on David Street, 120 feet deep with a frontage of 50 feet. Good soil: it is now in garden. This is the chance for a young man to make a start.

## Bank Street (Off Oak Bay Avenue)

House and two lots, 60 x 135, close to car. House new and modern, 6 rooms, comprising 3 large bedrooms, kitchen, bath, scullery, etc. Stone foundation, tennis lawn, fruit trees. Barn 20x15, on stone foundation—

Price for House and 2

lots .....\$4750

Price for House and 1

lot .....\$4200

## R. D. MacLACHLAN

22-23 Board of Trade Building  
Bastion Street

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT  
SAANICH ELECTORAL DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that objections have been filed with me against the following persons' names being retained on the List of Voters for the above district on the grounds set forth.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that I will, on Monday, the first day of November, 1909, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Tennyson Avenue, Maywood, hold a Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing and determining said objections.

Unless the person objected to or some other Provincial Voter on his behalf appears at the said Court and satisfies me that the said objection is not well founded, I shall strike the name of such person off the said list.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1909.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, Registrar of Voters.

Christian Name and Surname of Voter	Residence	Profession, Trade or Calling	Nature of Objection
ADAMS, JOHN THOMAS	Cor. Holland Avenue, Colquitz P. O.	Moulder	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
AITKEN, WILLIAM	Glanford Avenue, Victoria P. O.	Farm Help	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
BAKER, DAVID	Carey Road, Maywood P. O.	Clerk	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
BAKER, THOMAS HENRY	Strawberry Vale, Colquitz P. O.	Butcher	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
BAKER, GEORGE	Strawberry Vale, Colquitz P. O.	Butcher	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
BARNES, ALFRED GEORGE	Glanford Avenue, Maywood P. O.	Farmer	.....Application objected to.
BARTON, ARTHUR SHEPARD	Oak Bay Avenue, P. O. Box 173, Victoria	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
BRUCE, JOHN, JR.	Lake District, Royal Oak P. O.	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
BULMAN, WILLIAM	Mt. Tolmie, Mt. Tolmie P. O.	Lumberman	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
HUBB, EUSTACE WASHBOURNE	Section 79, Lake District, Sluggett P. O.	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
BOSTOCK, JOHN JOSHUA	Foul Bay Road, Box 611, Victoria	Commission Agent	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
CADMAN, SOLOMAN	Head of Elk Lake, Royal Oak P. O.	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
CAMERON, DANIEL	Mt. Tolmie, Mt. Tolmie P. O.	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
CAREY, JOSEPH WILLIAM	Carey Road, Colquitz P. O.	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
CARLOW, WILMOT WESLEY	Cedar Hill Road, Mt. Tolmie P. O.	Railway Employee	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
CRACKEN, HENRY	Lot 123, West Saanich, Sluggett P. O.	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
CLODE, WILLIAM JOHN EDWARD	Glanford Avenue, Colquitz P. O.	Gentleman	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
COX, ANDREW ALEXANDER	Mt. Tolmie, Mt. Tolmie P. O.	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
DE CROSS, GERALD HERBERT	Carey Road, Colquitz P. O.	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
EKINS, EDWARD GEORGE	Cadboro Bay Road, Victoria P. O.	Clerk	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
FERGUSON, AGUSTUS GEORGE	Cadboro Bay Road, Victoria P. O.	Trainer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
FISHER, JOHN R.	Part of Sections 21 and 78, Victoria District, Victoria P.O.	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
HOLLINS, WILLIAM ALFRED	Fairfield Road, Victoria P. O.	Teamster	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
HOPKINS, HENRY RUSSELL	Glanford Avenue, Victoria P. O.	Nurseryman	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
HUTCHINGS, WILLIAM	Saanich, Young P. O.	Laborer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
HUTCHINSON, JOHN	Cedar Hill, Box 458, Victoria	Milkman	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
JONES, HERBERT LOCKLY	Feltham Road, Mt. Tolmie P. O.	Seaman	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
JONES, SANFORD	Ardenier Road, Maywood P. O.	Gentleman	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
JEUNE, PHILLIP JOHN	Section 27, Cordova Bay, Victoria P. O.	Sail Maker	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
KEATINGE, WALTER HERBERT	Block 4, Section 67, Gordon Head P. O.	Reporter	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
MANNIX, LEONARD NIAL	Elk Lake, Royal Oak P. O.	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
MERRIMAN, WILLIAM	Section 56, Cedar Hill, Mt. Tolmie P. O.	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
MUNRO, GEORGE E.	Gorge Road, Victoria P. O.	Merchant	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
MACDONALD, HENRY ALEXANDER	Carey Road, Maywood P. O.	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
MACDONALD, PETER STUART	Maple Street, Maywood P. O.	Dairyman	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
MACDONALD, WILLIAM JOSEPH	Tolmie Avenue, Maywood P. O.	Miner	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
McHUGH, WILLIAM	Elk Park, South Saanich, Young P. O.	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
McKEON, WILLIAM JAMES	Cedar Hill, Box 244, Victoria P. O.	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
McMUNN, JAMES FRANCIS	Elk Lake District, Royal Oak P. O.	Painter	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
McPHEE, JOHN JAMES	Burnside Road, Maywood P. O.	Seaman	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
McRAE, ARCHIBALD ANGUS	Cedar Hill Road, Mt. Tolmie P. O.	Dental Student	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
McMORAN, ALEXANDER WALLACE	Cedar Hill Road, P. O. Box 658, Victoria	Clerk	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
MILLER, THOMAS MUNRO	South half of Block C, Mt. Tolmie Estate	Barrister-at-Law	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
MURTON, FREDERICK JOHN	Lake District, Victoria P. O.	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
MORTON, HARVEY ELLIS	Cordova Bay Road, Victoria P. O.	Licensed Victualler	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
NEWCOMBE, ARTHUR	Victoria Dairy, Cedar Hill Road	Teamster	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
NICHOLL, ROBERT	Foul Bay, Victoria P. O.	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
NORTH, JOHN HENRY	Cadboro Bay, Victoria P. O.	Butcher	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
ORMOND, JAMES RICHIE	Cor. Hampshire Rd. and Oak Bay Ave., 96 Govt. St. Victoria	Watchmaker	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
PEARSON, THOMAS BULMAN	Wilkinson Cross Roads, Colquitz P. O.	Accountant	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
PERKINS, GEORGE S.	Section 10, Glanford Avenue, Victoria P. O.	Gunsmith	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
REGAN, WALTER IRWIN	Oak Bay Avenue, Victoria P. O.	Contractor	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
SHERE, FREDERICK HENRY	Baleskine Road, Maywood P. O.	Tinsmith	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
SEATON, HENRY FRANCIS	Cadboro Bay, Victoria P. O.	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
SIMPKINS, ED. THOS. HIGLEY	Cadboro Bay Road, Victoria P. O.	Student	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
SMITH, ARCHIE WILLIAM	Burns Street, Oak Bay, Victoria P. O.	Harnessmaker	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
SPROAT, THOMAS ALEXANDER	Oak Bay, Victoria P. O.	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
STEBBINGS, WILLIAM HERBERT	Byron Street, Foul Bay Road, Victoria P. O.	Conductor	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
TAYLOR, HENRY KIDD	Old Oak Bay Road, Victoria P. O.	Coachman	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
TURMAN, JOHN BENJAMIN	Priment Works, Tod Inlet	Carpenter	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
TURNER, FRANK TOPP	Glanford Avenue, Maywood P. O.	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
UNDERWOOD, FREDERICK	Gordon Head, Gordon Head P. O.	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
VIRTUE, JOSEPH DAVID	Oak Bay, 657 Victoria P. O.	Clerk	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
WALKER, SAMUEL	Gordon Head, Gordon Head P. O.	Nil	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
WEBB, FRANCIS WILLIAM	Carey Road, Maywood P. O.	Miner	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
WEST, JAMES	Wilkinson Cross Road, Colquitz P. O.	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
WEST, FREDERICK	Strawberry Vale, Colquitz P. O.	Laborer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
WIGGS, ALFRED	Carey Road, Maywood P. O.	Engineer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
WILSON, BIGGERSTAFF	Oak Bay Avenue, Victoria, B. C.	Commission Agent	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
WILLIAMSON, DAVID	Tennyson Road, Maywood P. O.	Shoemaker	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
WOOD JOHN GEORGE CORRY	Lake District, Box 519, Victoria	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
YOUNG, WILLIAM	Royal Oak, Heal P. O.	Laborer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
YOUNG, ALFRED EDWARD	South Saanich, Young P. O.	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS ACT  
ISLANDS ELECTORAL DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that objections have been filed with me against the following persons' names being retained on the List of Voters for the above district on the grounds set forth.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that I will, on Monday, the 1st day of November, 1909, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Ganges Harbor, hold a Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing and determining said objections.

Unless the person objected to or some other Provincial Voter on his behalf appears at the said Court and satisfies me that the said objection is not well founded, I shall strike the name of such person off the said list.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1909.

FRANK G. NORRIS, Registrar of Voters

Christian Name and Surname of Voter	Residence	Profession, Trade or Calling	Nature of Objection
STEWART, THOMAS GILCHRIST	North Saanich	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
FORFAR, THOMAS JAMES	North Saanich	Merchant	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
MEUNCH, JOSEPH	North Saanich	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.
DOWNEY, JOHN HENRY	North Saanich	Farmer	.....Ceased to reside in the District.







**CONDENSED ADVERTISING**  
**REAL ESTATE—(Continued.)**  
**CURRIE & POWER**  
1214 Douglas St. Phone 1400  
\$225—HIGH LOT, ADMIRAL'S ROAD, 160 feet frontage, and facing harbor. Terms.  
\$3000—NEW 5-ROOM HOUSE, NINE minutes from postoffice. \$3,000. Terms.  
\$2100—JAMES BAY, 5-ROOM, MODERN house, corner lot 60x120. \$500 cash and terms.  
\$2900—1 ACRE IMPROVED AND good 5-room house, close to city. Terms.  
\$1750—5-ROOM HOUSE AND FULL-size lot, Douglas St. Terms.  
\$50 CASH AND \$10 MONTHLY RENT good lots on Douglas St., end of carline. \$325 to \$400.

**THE CAPITAL CITY REALTY COMPANY**  
Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents.  
Phone 2152. Room 21. 618 Yates St.  
DO YOU WANT A HOME? NOT A house on a lot, but one where your children can have room to play and grow up in health. Here it is at less than cost than you would have to pay for house and one lot. Convenient to car, 4-room house, pantry, full-sized basement, one acre of choice land, city water and electric light. Price \$3,200; \$400 cash, balance to suit.  
WE HAVE SOME EXCELLENT ACRES. Call and see our list.

**E. C. B. BAGSHAW & CO.**  
1212 Broad St. Phone No. 2271.  
LOT, QUEEN'S AVE., CORNER, NEAR Central Park, \$1,000.  
BARGAIN IN BUSINESS BLOCK. Centrally located, netting seven per cent. Good prospective value. Cheap for quick sale.  
\$2500—BARGAIN—7-ROOMED HOUSE, Menzies St., near Dallas Road, modern. Terms.  
\$2000—MODERN 6-ROOMED BUNGALOW, new, new, near Jubilee hospital, Bays. Terms.  
FRUIT LAND IN THE SAANICH DISTRICT, on main road, about 10 miles from city, cleared, from \$150 per acre; close to railway station.  
LOTS ON LILLIAN ROAD, TWO CORNERS 60x120, only \$500 each. About one hundred yards from Foul Bay car. Terms.

**A. WILLIAMS & CO., LTD.**  
704 Yates Street Phone 1386  
WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN—FIVE acres, all good land, cleared, neat cottage, stable and shed, well fenced, nice location, 40 minutes drive from city hall.  
WANTED—OFFER FOR 38 LOTS ON Carey road. No reasonable offer refused.  
500 ACRES OF COAL LAND SITUATE on Harvey Bay.

**H. J. SANDERS**  
Northern Crown Bank Building  
FIVE LOTS ON COOK STREET  
Near reservoir. While they last \$150.00  
Easy terms.

**GLOBE REALTY CO.**  
Phone 1613. Room 7, Mahon Building.  
CROFT ST.—\$3,000. EASY TERMS. TAKES this six-room house, fully modern, fine lawn and outbuildings. Everything in first class condition.  
FAIRFIELD ESTATE—FINE LOTS, high and dry, from \$550 up.  
LOOK AT THIS LOT, NEAR THE CORNER of Government and Toronto, for \$1,050.  
VANCOUVER ST.—GOOD, HIGH, DRY corner lot, \$700; \$25 cash, balance \$10 a month.  
DENMAN ST.—NEW HOUSE, JUST COMPLETED, fully modern, 5 rooms, \$2,150; \$300 cash, balance as rent.

**NOTICE**  
IN THE MATTER of the "Navigable Waters Protection Act" (being Chapter 115 of Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906).  
TAKES NOTICE that the Grand Trunk Pacific Town and Development Company, Limited, in pursuance of Section 7 of the above act, has deposited the plans of a wharf and a description of the proposed site thereof to be constructed upon part of and in front of lots seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13) and part of fourteen (14), block seventy (70), Victoria City, in the Province of British Columbia, with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa in the Province of Ontario, and a duplicate of each in the office of the Registrar-General of Titles at Victoria, British Columbia (being the registrar of deeds for the district in which such work is proposed to be constructed).  
And take notice that the expiration of one month from the date thereof, application will be made to the Governor in Council for the approval thereof.  
Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 23rd day of October, 1909.  
D'ARCY TATE,  
Solicitor for the Applicant.

**GREEN & BURDICK BROS.**  
REAL ESTATE  
Fire Insurance and Financial Agents  
MONEY TO LOAN  
Agreements of Sale Purchased  
918 Government Street  
F. W. STEVENSON & CO.  
BROKERS  
1114 Gov't St., 14-16 Mahon Bldg.  
Offer subject to previous sale of 1200 Portland Canal ..... 21  
4500 Portland Canal ..... 21 1/2  
1000 Red Cliff ..... \$1.00  
1000 Glacier Creek ..... 25  
1000 Lucky Club ..... 10  
1000 International Coal ..... 23  
1000 Royal Collieries ..... 23  
Direct Private Wires.  
**NOTICE**  
Patrons of the Esquimalt Water Works company will take notice that water will be turned off on Monday, November 1st, north of McPherson Avenue between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m.  
T. LUBBE, Manager.

**EXAMINATION FOR INSPECTORS OF STEAM BOILERS AND MACHINERY.**  
EXAMINATIONS for the position of Inspector of Steam Boilers and Machinery, under the "Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1901," will be held at the Parliament Buildings, Victoria, commencing November 8th, 1909. Application and instruction forms can be had on application to the undersigned, to whom the former must be returned, correctly filled in, not later than November 1st, 1909. Salary, \$110.00 per month.  
JOHN PECK,  
Chief Inspector of Machinery,  
New Westminster, B. C.

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**  
SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tenders for New Highway Bridge," will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Saturday, the 11th September, 1909, for the erection and completion of a new highway bridge system over the bridge across the Fraser river at New Westminster, B. C. Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 3rd day of August, 1909, at the office of the undersigned, Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C. at the office of H. J. Skinner, Provincial Engineer, Vancouver, B. C., and at the government offices, New Westminster, B. C.  
Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, in the sum of two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contemplated. The cheque or certificate of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.  
Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.  
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.  
F. C. GAMBLE,  
Public Works Engineer,  
Public Works Department,  
Victoria, B. C., 19th August, 1909.

**CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that the Reserve on Lot 4334, G. 1, Kootenay District, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette of February 4th, 1909, is cancelled, in so far as the said reserve prevents the acquisition of said lands by pre-emptors, under the provisions of section 33 of the Land Act.  
ROBERT A. RENWICK,  
Deputy Commissioner of Lands,  
Lands Department,  
Victoria, B. C., August 3rd, 1909.

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**  
Metal Work, Suspension Bridge, Lillooet.  
The time for receiving tenders for the metal work of the Suspension Bridge Lillooet, is hereby extended to noon of Saturday, the 25th day of August.  
F. C. GAMBLE,  
Public Works Engineer,  
Department of Public Works, B. C., 20th August, 1909.

**NOTICE**  
Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, intend to make application to the Hon. the Minister of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, at the next sitting thereof, for a transfer of the liquor license now held by me in respect to the Algonquin saloon, situated at the corner of Yates street and Waddington Alley in the city of Victoria to Sam Connell.  
Dated this 21st day of October, 1909, at the city of Victoria.  
JOHN CLOVIS,  
Applicant.

**X Stocks**  
Bought and Sold on Commission.  
Also GRAIN PRODUCE  
MINING SHARES.  
Direct Private Wire  
Continuous Quotations  
New York, Chicago, and all Principal Exchanges.  
WAGHORN, GWYN & CO.  
Stockbrokers, Vancouver.  
Correspondents—Osier & Hammond Logan & Bryan, S. B. Chapin & Co.

**Duncan's Warehouse**  
Merchandise of All Kinds Stored and Distributed.  
Negotiable warehouse receipts issued. Furniture and household goods carefully handled. Stone building and low insurance.  
Phone 1665. 535 Yates St.

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**FUEL WOOD AND COAL**  
R. DAVERNE, FORT STREET  
Tel. 97.  
**CRUISE to the ORIENT**  
By the S.S. ARABIC, sailing January 20, 1910  
Mediterranean, Holy Land and Egypt  
Costing \$100 and up. 73 days, caters free travel  
All necessary expenses included  
Cruise Dept., White Star Line, Seattle.

**TO THE KLONDIKE**  
During the period navigation is closed on the Yukon River this company operates stages between White Horse and Dawson, carrying freight, passengers, mail and express.  
For further particulars apply.  
TRAFFIC DEPT., W. P. & Y. R.  
405 Wind Building.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**  
Solid wide vestibule Trains of Coaches  
AND SLEEPING CARS  
BETWEEN  
CHICAGO, LONDON,  
HAMILTON, TORONTO,  
MONTREAL, QUEBEC,  
PORTLAND, BOSTON,  
And the Principal Business Centers of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.  
Longest Double-track Route under one management on the American Continent.  
For Time Tables, etc., address  
W. G. GOSKIN, General Agent,  
136 ADAMS ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO**  
And South Ports  
Leaves Victoria 8 a. m.  
S. S. City of Puebla or Queen, November 3, 10, respectively. Steamer leaves every seventh day thereafter.  
S. S. Governor or President sails direct from Seattle, Nov. 5, 12 and every seventh day at 10 a. m.  
FINE EXCURSIONS BY STEAMER TO CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.  
FINE TRIPS ALONG THE SOUND EVERY SEVEN DAYS.  
FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA  
Connecting at Skagway with W. P. & Y. R. Leaves Seattle at 9 p. m., S. S. City of Seattle or Cottage City, November 2, 9, 16.  
Steamers connect at San Francisco with company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.  
For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.  
"TICKET AND FREIGHT OFFICE"—117 Wharf Street, Phone 4. R. P. RITCHEY & Co., Ltd., Agents. C. D. DUNN, Gen. Passenger Agent, 112 Market St., San Francisco.

**Canadian Mexican Line**  
TO AND FROM MEXICO, Europe and Eastern Canada  
VIA TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE  
Steamers call at San Pedro providing sufficient inducement offers.  
S. S. Lonsdale will leave on or about the 1st of each month.  
Apply to Shallerross & Macauley, Agents, Victoria.

**S. S. VADSO**  
Will Sail  
FOR PRINCE RUPERT  
And Way Ports  
On Thursday, Nov. 4  
10 P. M.  
John Barnsley  
A gent.  
534 Yates St.  
Phone 1925.

**JEBSEN LINE**  
NEW MEXICAN GATEWAY  
Operating Fast Mail Steamships  
"Elva," 3610 Tons, "Eva," 3475 Tons  
Fast Passenger and Freight Service,  
Puget Sound, British Columbia, California, Mexico, Central America.  
"Eva" sails from Victoria Oct. 29th  
VERY LOW RATES  
Particulars: C. S. BAXTER, Agent,  
309 Government St.  
C. GARDINER JOHNSON & CO.,  
Vancouver, B. C.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**  
**WINTER TRAIN SERVICE**  
Effective Sunday, Oct. 31st, 1909  
Train No. 2.—Leaves Vancouver daily at 7:50 a. m., carrying through Standard and Tourist sleepers to Eastern destinations. Also through Tourist Cars Vancouver to Toronto daily.  
Train No. 96.—Leaves Vancouver daily at 15:15 (3:15 p. m.), carrying through Standard and Tourist Cars, Vancouver to Montreal and Eastern.  
Both Trains equipped with Electric-lighted Compartment Observation Cars.  
L. D. CHETHAM,  
City Pass. Agt.  
1102 Government St.

**WEAKER TONE IN STOCK MARKET**  
Unsettled Caused by Movements in Various Money Centres  
NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The speculative tone showed unsettled during the short session at the stock exchange today. The close of the week brought some natural inclination to close up contracts and take profits. This was emphasized by doubts of what the bank statement, which was published after the market closed, would show. The determination manifested by the Bank of England to maintain its control of the London market revived speculation as to the response likely to be made in other markets, and the possibility of a further advance in the official discount rate of the Imperial Bank of Germany was revived. The part played by the political outlook in shaping the policy of the Bank of England is receiving increasing consideration, in view of the opinion expressed in London that a general election in January is now likely. As pointed out by the London Statist, the rejection of the budget would involve a loan to carry on the government, based on the present price of British consols. This loan would be issued at a very low price, "lower," says the Statist, "than the present generation has ever hitherto thought possible, and it is quite possible further that the new issue would lead others holding stocks of all kinds to sell on a great scale for the purpose of being able to subscribe to the issue of consols brought out at such an issue price."  
There were points of strength here and there in special stocks, but the prevailing tone of stocks was heavy. The decrease of banking cash revealed by the statement proved heavier than the estimates, but the loan expansion shown by the actual figures was unimportant.  
Bonds were irregular. Total sales, \$1,700,000. U. S. 3's registered have declined 1/4 and the 4's coupon 1/4 per cent in the bid price during the week.

**NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.**  
(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)  
Closing Bid.  
Allis-Chalmers ..... 67 1/2  
Amal. Copper ..... 86 1/2  
Am. Can. Pk. ..... 73 1/2  
Am. Oil ..... 77 1/2  
Am. Ice ..... 25 1/2  
Am. Loco. .... 62 1/2  
Am. Sugar ..... 133 1/2  
do pfd ..... 126  
Am. Tel. .... 141 1/2  
Am. Woolen ..... 48 1/2  
Am. Board ..... 98 1/2  
Atchafson ..... 123 1/2  
do pfd ..... 104 1/2  
B. and O. .... 115 1/2  
do pfd ..... 75 1/2  
B. R. T. and P. .... 78 1/2  
C. C. and S. L. .... 184 1/2  
C. P. R. .... 184 1/2  
C. and A. .... 18 1/2  
C. and G. .... 32  
do pfd ..... 189 1/2  
C. and N. W. .... 157 1/2  
C. M. and S. P. .... 142 1/2  
do pfd ..... 46 1/2  
C. L. and P. .... 47 1/2  
Con. Gas ..... 142 1/2  
Coca Products ..... 21 1/2  
D. and H. .... 48 1/2  
Gen. Elec. .... 154 1/2  
Distillers ..... 37 1/2  
Erie ..... 33 1/2  
do pfd ..... 47 1/2  
Gen. Elec. .... 147 1/2  
Inter-Met. .... 19 1/2  
Int. Pump ..... 50  
Lehigh Valley ..... 28 1/2  
L. and N. .... 154 1/2  
Mackay ..... 91  
Met. St. Ry. .... 20  
Mexican Cent. .... 22 1/2  
M. K. and T. .... 47 1/2  
Missouri Pac. .... 69  
Nat. Lead ..... 88  
Nat. Biscuit ..... 113  
N. Y. Central ..... 135 1/2  
N. Y. and N. E. .... 148 1/2  
Northern Pac. .... 148 1/2  
Pacific Mail ..... 40 1/2  
Pennsyl. Ry. .... 115 1/2  
Peoples Gas ..... 115 1/2  
Reading ..... 162 1/2  
do pfd ..... 90  
Rep. Steel ..... 47 1/2  
Rock Island ..... 40 1/2  
Sloss Steel ..... 92 1/2  
Southern Ry. .... 129 1/2  
Southern Ry. .... 31 1/2  
Tenn. Copper ..... 36 1/2  
T. S. L. and W. .... 53 1/2  
Union Pac. .... 207 1/2  
do pfd ..... 103 1/2  
U. S. Steel ..... 98 1/2  
do pfd ..... 127 1/2  
Utah Copper ..... 49 1/2  
Wabash ..... 26 1/2  
West. Union ..... 76 1/2  
Wisconsin Cent. .... 48  
do pfd ..... 90  
Total sales, \$16,400.

**COAST MISSION BOAT**  
Old Vessel Bought by Mr. Wise of Victoria and New One Soon to be Built.  
VANCOUVER, Oct. 30.—The mission vessel Columbia has been purchased by Singleton Wise, of Victoria, and will be used as a yacht. He will take delivery of the big launch as soon as the new mission boat is launched, according to a statement made this morning by Rev. John Antle, at Hind Brothers' wharf.  
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**Boils, Pimples And Carbuncles**  
Cannot Exist When Stuart's Calcium Wafer is Used.  
The blood is a natural antiseptic and germ destroyer. That fact has long been recognized by medical men. Under ordinary conditions it contains within itself sufficiently strong germicidal powers to destroy and eliminate all blood-borne disease germs, microbes and bacteria.  
The blood is alkaline in chemical reaction, and its alkalinity alone will kill many germs. Then, the blood also forms antitoxins which neutralize the poisons formed by the bacteria. A considerable amount of the solid bacteria is burned up by the oxygen in the blood. Next are the toxins, which hinder the growth and development of germs, and finally, it is one of the functions of the white corpuscles to attack and kill the microbes, which they do in millions, and carry them away to the filters—the lymph glands.  
But in spite of all these powerful precautions taken by Nature to keep the blood pure, and to enable it to destroy and eliminate all blood-borne diseases, impurities and germs, and to protect the system from invasion by disease, it very often happens that the blood becomes so overloaded with various impurities and bacteria, that it is utterly impossible for it to destroy and dispose of them without outside assistance.  
In such an emergency the only thing left to the blood to do, in order to prevent the self-poisoning of the system, is to send out as many of the impurities as possible through the pores of the skin, where they exhibit themselves in the form of boils, pimples, carbuncles, rashes and various other localized inflammations and skin diseases.  
It is in such cases as this that STUART'S CALCIUM WAFERS, the great blood-purifying and germ-destroying remedy gets in its fine work. When the blood, overcome by weight of numbers, is struggling to rid itself of poisons, germs and impurities, these wonderful little wafers, whose chief ingredient is calcium sulphide, come to its assistance, rendering valuable help in the work of destroying the microbes, removing the impurities, and eliminating the poisons from the system, and the skin diseases, having no further poisons to feed upon, dry up and disappear.

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**DEADLY FOOTBALL**  
Cadet of West Point Seriously Injured in Game With Harvard  
Yesterday  
WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Eugene J. Byrne, of Buffalo, N. Y., a member of the senior class of the United States Military Academy and tackle on the football eleven, was in the Cadet hospital semi-conscious and partly paralyzed because of injuries he received today in the army game with Harvard, when he was subjected to terrible pressure in a scrimmage. His condition is critical, and the accident, following so closely upon the injury to Midshipman Wilson, who sustained a fracture of the fifth vertebra at Annapolis two weeks ago today, has aroused a feeling of uneasiness among the cadets that the government may take some action to curtail football.  
Young Byrne was 21 years old in July last, and is a son of John Byrne, former chief of police of Buffalo, and ex-chief of police of New York City.  
Col. Hugh Scott, superintendent of the Military Academy, issued the following statement on young Byrne's condition tonight: "In the case of Cadet Byrne, the cadet has partial paralysis of respiration. This function is being assisted artificially. His condition is such as to preclude the possibility of a thorough examination for the purpose of making an exact diagnosis."  
The army surgeons who are attending the injured player, hope for his ultimate recovery, but his condition is extremely grave. The fact that a complete diagnosis has not been made leaves the possibility that Byrne may have been injured internally.

**COAST MISSION BOAT**  
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It is in such cases as this that STUART'S CALCIUM WAFERS, the great blood-purifying and germ-destroying remedy gets in its fine work. When the blood, overcome by weight of numbers, is struggling to rid itself of poisons, germs and impurities, these wonderful little wafers, whose chief ingredient is calcium sulphide, come to its assistance, rendering valuable help in the work of destroying the microbes, removing the impurities, and eliminating the poisons from the system, and the skin diseases, having no further poisons to feed upon, dry up and disappear.

**Boils, Pimples And Carbuncles**  
Cannot Exist When Stuart's Calcium Wafer is Used.  
The blood is a natural antiseptic and germ destroyer. That fact has long been recognized by medical men. Under ordinary conditions it contains within itself sufficiently strong germicidal powers to destroy and eliminate all blood-borne disease germs, microbes and bacteria.  
The blood is alkaline in chemical reaction, and its alkalinity alone will kill many germs. Then, the blood also forms antitoxins which neutralize the poisons formed by the bacteria. A considerable amount of the solid bacteria is burned up by the oxygen in the blood. Next are the toxins, which hinder the growth and development of germs, and finally, it is one of the functions of the white corpuscles to attack and kill the microbes, which they do in millions, and carry them away to the filters—the lymph glands.  
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# Women's Wraps, Evening Dresses and Waists of Exquisite Style and Beauty Shown Here

We specially direct the attention of every lady to the many new and beautiful Wraps and Evening Dresses which we are showing in our Broad Street windows, while the styles are, indeed, out of the ordinary. Yet

**SIMPLICITY IS THE FEATURE OF THIS SEASON'S GARMENTS**

This simplicity, combined with correct lines, excellent workmanship and extreme moderation in prices, is the leading feature which makes this store the centre of attraction for all women of taste. Every kind of garment is to be found here—direct importations from London, Paris and New York—all of which have been carefully and personally selected by our own buyers, who are constantly on the alert for new creations.

## Millinery---Handsome, Becoming Styles, All Prices

Our Millinery Department is causing no end of interest these days. If it is permissible, we may say that we can boast, both in regards to its size and completeness, notwithstanding the exquisite models, the rich imported millinery and those from domestic designers of world-wide fame. It has its own designers who copy these rich models and pattern hats, and, at lower prices, is able to offer handsome, becoming styles. It has a wonderfully complete and extensive line of Trimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats for **\$5 to \$50** all types and faces, priced from - - - -

## Four Cases of Down Comforters on Sale, Monday

These Comforters have just come to hand, purchased to very great advantage, and will be placed on sale Monday.

DOWN COMFORTERS, art sateen covering, well made, good assortment of patterns. The \$4.50 quality. On sale Monday. Each ..... **\$2.90**

DOWN COMFORTERS, art sateen covering, piped edges, ventilated, well made in every respect. The \$7.50 quality. On sale Monday. Each ..... **\$5.75**

## Women's Rain Coats Specially Priced

WOMEN'S RAIN COATS, full length, in rubberized silk. Colors, blue and black, also the fancy stripe. Loose back, single-breasted front, closed at neck with roll collar, inlaid with velvet. Price ..... **\$5.00**

WOMEN'S RAIN COAT, in fancy stripe cloth, with rubber lining, also plain colors. Full length, loose back and front, with tight fitting roll collar. Outside pockets. Price ..... **\$7.50**

WOMEN'S RAIN COAT, in good quality of thin Heptonette cloth. Colors, fawn, blue and black. Full length, semi-fitting, with strap at waist. Double-breasted, with large patch pockets. Roll collar and cuffs finished with stitching. Price ..... **\$10.00**

## Monday's Leader In Swiss Net Curtains

Regular Values up to \$11.50 for.....

**\$5.90**

A splendid bargain in Curtains is this. They are made of fine soft net in a large range of very pretty styles, including scroll and conventional designs. These sell regularly at \$11.50 per pair. Extra special Monday, **\$5.90**.

## Latest Styles in Corsets

All the new Fall models now in stock. Bon Ton Style 807 is the height of correct fashion. It is the very newest pattern for the average figure. The bust is medium high, and although the corset is apparently of extreme length, at every joint it is perfectly comfortable, most of the extra length being in the soft skirt attached below the boning. Just the model for Directoire gowns. This model comes in four different grades, **\$5.00 to \$9.00**.

Also Styles 906, 901 and 904 are among the newest and most up-to-date models of this season. 907 is a new feature in corsets, extra long front and back, with Webb elastic sides. A model corset for the average full figure.

We have also a splendid assortment of Misses' and Children's Waists in all sizes **35¢ to \$1.25**.

Everything is to be found in this department in corset accessories. Corsets fitted at any time convenient for customers.

## High Quality Furs

**Latest Style Effects**

You cannot appreciate the high quality of our Furs until you compare our stock. Here you are assured of always getting better qualities at a great deal less cost. Why? Simply because a large majority are made up in our own workrooms. Then, too, our immense purchasing power enables us to buy goods at such low prices that it is impossible for the smaller concerns to approach our showing, which is, indeed, a most interesting one.

Prices range from

**50c to \$150**



Refreshments Served in Tea Rooms, Third Floor

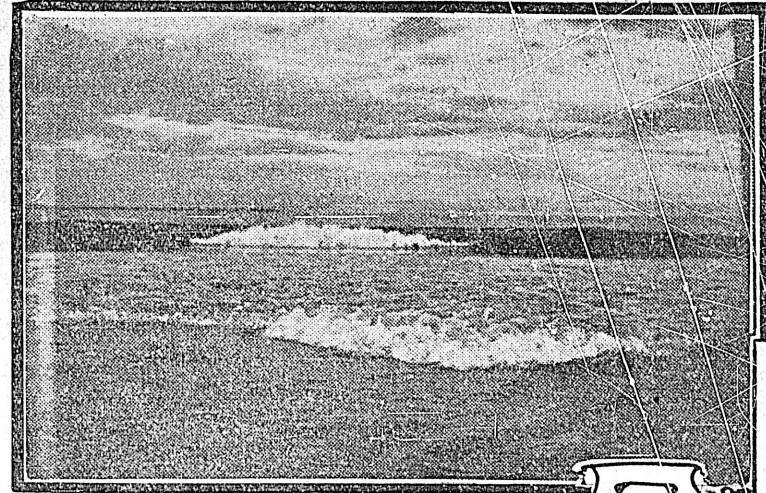
**DAVID SPENCER, LTD.**

Merchants' Lunch From 12 to 2, Third Floor



# TRIP TO Sooke

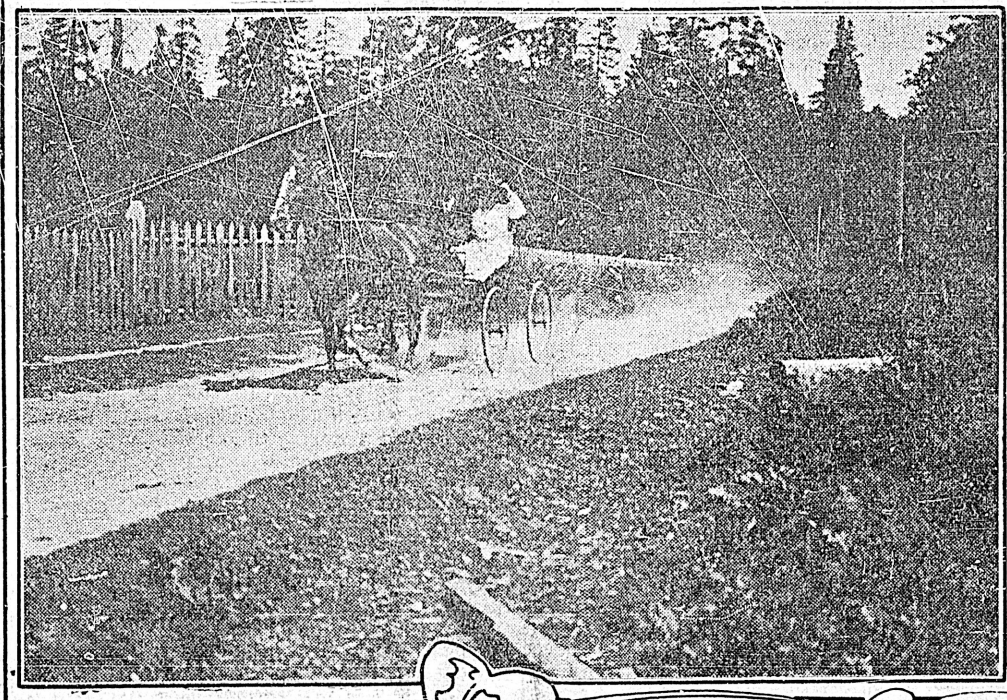
© BY ERNEST McGAFFEY ©



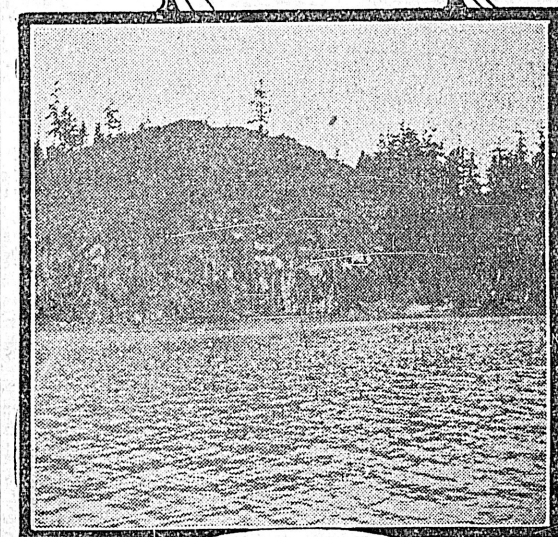
SURF AT SOOKE HARBOR



A SOOKE FARM HOUSE



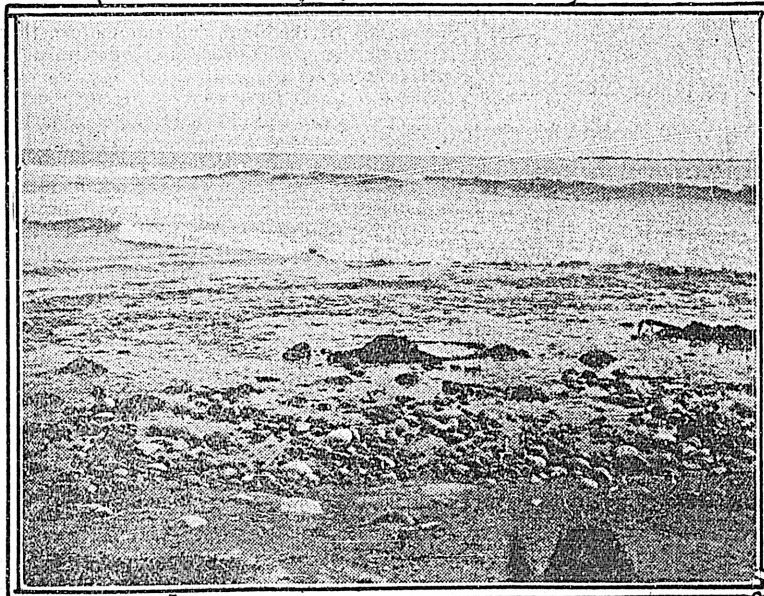
THE MAIN ROAD TO SOOKE



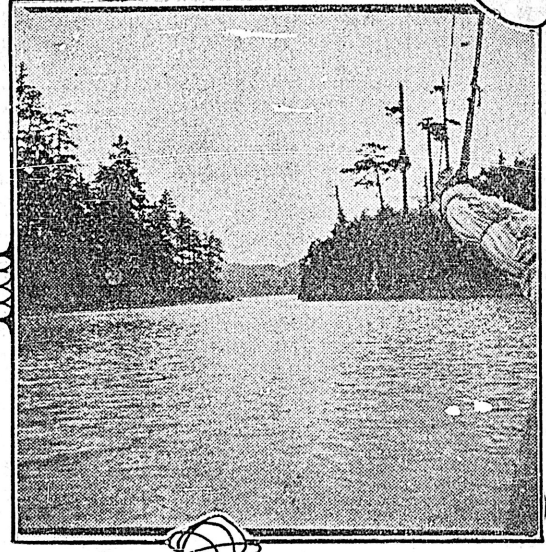
A BAY IN SOOKE HARBOR



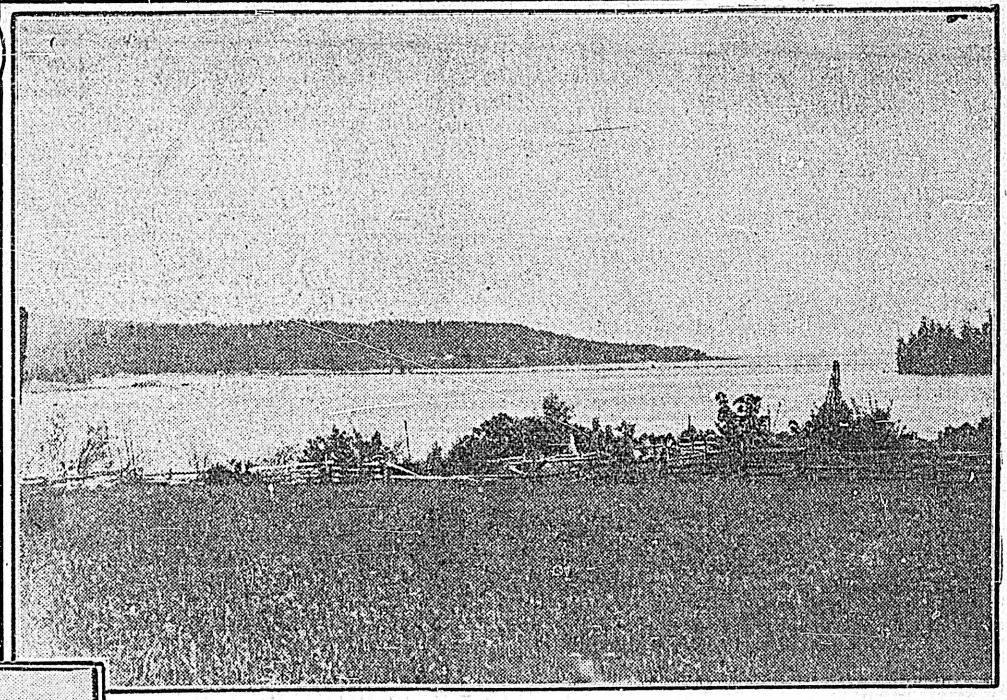
THE FIELDS OF SOOKE



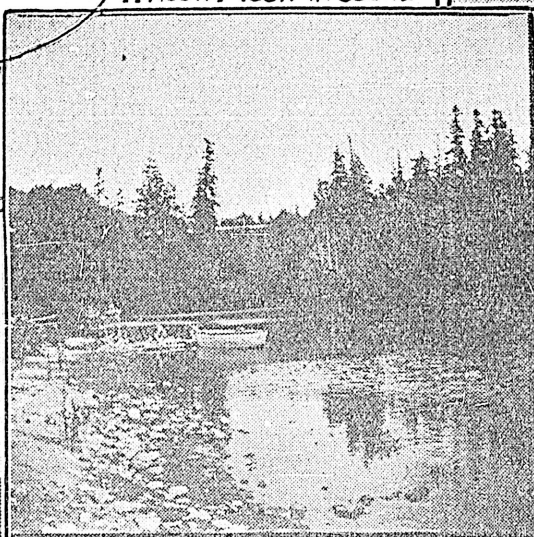
THE BEACH AT OTTER POINT



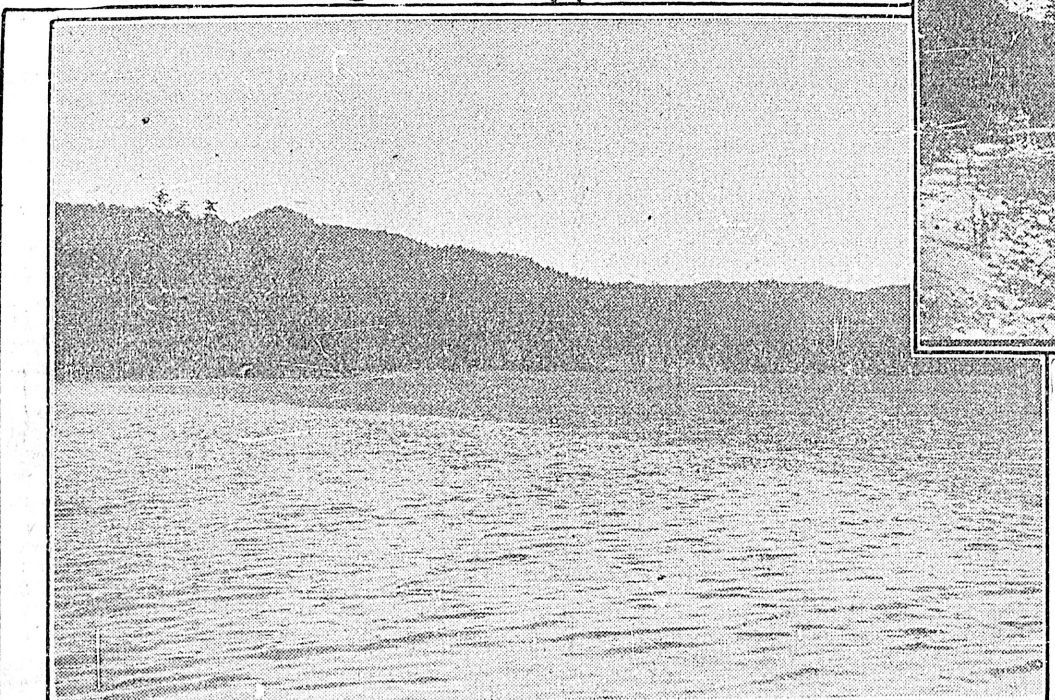
A NOOK I TOOK IN SOOKE



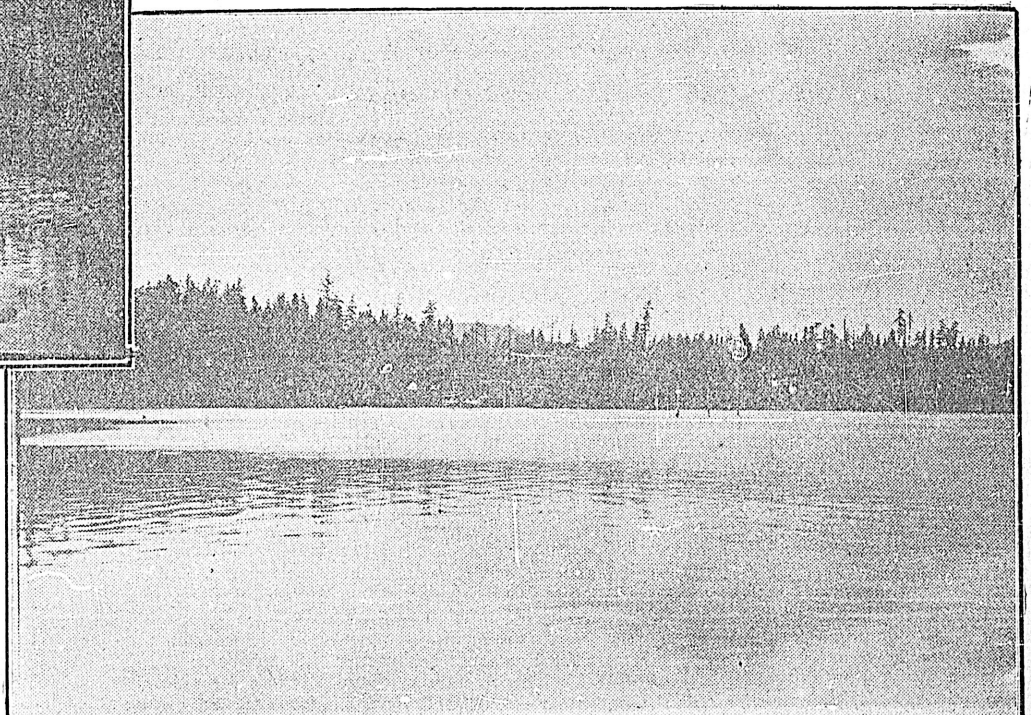
SOOKE HARBOR LOOKING OUT



SOOKE RIVER



SOOKE HARBOR LOOKING NORTH FROM SOOKE WHARF



SOOKE WHARF AND FISH CAMPS



## A Trip to Sooke

By Ernest McCooley

The stage to Sooke, which leaves Victoria about 8 o'clock in the morning, found me perched on its rear seat, with pleasant anticipations of a visit to that district, one of the oldest settled districts on the Island. The drive there was over perfect roads, and the weather was sunshiny overhead.

We skirted Gorge Park, with its boats lying idly on the sluggish waters, and not a soul visible in any direction at such an early hour. Esquimalt next loomed in the distance, the masts of anchored vessels showing like massive, far-off trees. The adjacent buildings were faintly distinguishable, and were suggestive to the reflective mind when that splendour had been should be a scene of restless activity, the smoke from mills and manufactories trailing cloudward, and the flag of every nation flying from arriving and departing vessels in their various destinations from the Tropics to the Poles.

"Yon deep barque goes  
Where traffic blows,  
From lands of sun to lands of snows.  
This happler one,  
Its course is run  
From lands of snows to lands of sun."

My companion on the rear seat lit a cigarette and proceeded to enjoy himself. The front seat was occupied by the driver and two passengers, and their sociability made our mutual taciturnity back of them a pleasing contrast. For myself, the beauty and the diversity of the drive was more than enough to atone for the lack of conversation, however brilliant or wise it might have been. Here and there a trace of the autumnal season had left its imprint in yellow vines or scattered leaves, while dimly visible along the road could be seen the red wayfaring tree. Here and there the rich green of ferny growths and oak-engirdling moss flashed emerald in the morning light, and occasionally, as a fragrant breeze stooped to the scattered leaves and yellow, a whirl of color sprang into the spaces above, and for a brief moment "the flying gold of the ruined woodland drove through the air."

We passed little homes scattered apart from the highway, their calm seclusion heightened by the trees and shrubberies which enveloped them. Flowers were everywhere. Banks of sweet peas in purple, pink and white stood fragrant by the walls and hedges, and roses, asters, marigolds and other flowers made color and perfume in the garden spaces as we drove by. Occasionally we met a group at one of the roadside hostelries, but for the most part our way led through Sleepy Hollow windings and turnings, with hardly a glinting of a bird's wing or the sight of a farm house to vary the changing panorama of field and stream.

As we neared Sooke, we began to catch glimpses of its celebrated harbor, one of the most beautiful on the Island, and diversified by many an indentation and miniature bay, some of the inland-locked, save for a narrow entrance, and fringed to the water's edge with bristling firs.

Crossing Sooke River, a romantic and beautiful stream, after having disposed of two of our passengers, we came to the house of Mr. John A. Murray, president of the Sooke and Otter Development Association, justice of the peace for the district, farmer, fruit-grower, scholar and most hospitable host. I had met Mr. Murray at the provincial fair, Victoria, and he welcomed me very heartily to his home, which lies close to the sea, with a splendid view in all directions, and the house is surrounded by fruit trees, vines and a profusion of flowers. At one side an abundance of English ivy trailed over a rock, while roses, lilies, pansies, sweet peas, marigolds, sweet clyssum, poppies and other flowers shone in the sunlight, adding to the beauty of the situation. Over the front porch a Virginia creeper vine spread in all directions, every leaf like a fiery interrogation point, the whole blazing out in a scarlet banner, and rivaling a sunset in its flaming magnificence. Clover fields and orchards surrounded the house, and the entire effect was one of pastoral beauty and home comfort.

I browsed around over the farm that day, went down to the wharf, met a number of people of the district, among them Mr. John A. I. French, the very efficient and energetic secretary of the Sooke and Otter Association; Mr. Bonnycastle Dale, the well known naturalist and author; Mr. Way, and several others. In the evening, while Mr. Murray was cutting some clover, he flushed a large bevy of quail, and although it was before the season for shooting, I went down into the brush and routed a number of them out just to see how they flew, and whether their flight and their tactics differed very much from the "Bow White," our quail of the States. I found that they dodged quickly over the broom and thick cover, and rather inferred that they would be hard to shoot on the wing. I had brought my gun along for the trip, and it was snugly stowed away in its case in the house, waiting for the 1st October to take its place on the calendar. I may say in passing, that when the 1st of October came the gun was taken from its case, and—but that will be reserved for another chapter. Next morning, bright and early, Mr. Murray, Mr. French and his wife, and myself all started for a trip around Sooke harbor in a seaworthy, staunch-going gasoline launch—I have forgotten its name. It was the most memorable trip I have ever taken on a gasoline launch, from this one fact, if no other; it started without sulkings, did not break down once during the entire trip, and altogether behaved in a perfectly incomprehensible and trustworthy manner for a gasoline launch. I have been so accustomed in my travels in these launches to have the

skipper swing the crank vigorously round about a thousand times before the launch would start, and so used to having it puff out and drift on the rocks, and so resigned to having the propeller get entangled in the seaweed and stop, that it was something in the nature of a miracle to be in a launch that kept right on "launching" and showed an ability to make a round trip without coughing and giving up the ghost every half an hour or so. We had on board with us the Rev. Mr. Burns, whom we landed on a scow at one of the wharves opposite Sooke, and from there we passed through the entrance of the harbor and beyond the sand spit, where the Sooke Rifle Team has its weekly practice at the butts.

Sooke harbor is indeed one of the most picturesque and attractive of all harbors on the coast. We rounded many a cape and headland, and finally passed into the entrance of Ash Bay, a romantic little cup-like hollow in the hills, where the tide came in through a narrow passageway and spread out to the shores, high and rocky, and heavily timbered, which encircled the bay. High above the entrance to this passageway were two storm-beaten trees. From one of these a throng of deer-hide fluttered. This, so Mr. Murray explained, marked how the Indians in early days tied rude nets across the narrow channel, and then, circling the harbor, frightened the myriad of wild fowl so that they flew into this and other adjoining indentations of the main harbor. As the ducks came in by clouds into the little bay, hundreds became entangled in the net. And when the net was taken down and the captured ducks removed from it, it was again swung up to the trees and fastened; and Indians stationed at the head of the little bay came out in their canoes and chased the ducks back again to the harbor, numbers of them flying into the net again on their return to the open water.

On one side of this little bay was a lone rock with but a few feet vantage ground on it. And here in the very early days a lone hermit had made his home. I take my hat off to this man for his sagacity in the choice of a location. If a man had deliberately chosen the hermit profession, and had started out to acquire solitude, I do not know of any place where he could have been more immune from book agents, advertising solicitors, get-rich-quick promoters, peddlers, politicians and the noise of tramways, than on that solitary rock in Ash Bay forty or fifty years ago. The legend is that this particular hermit had a dog with him, but it got too lonesome for the dog and he swam ashore. This particular recluse was a mechanical genius in his way, making many articles of furniture, and even, so history records, a complete pipe organ. We came out of this little bay, and then took our way in and around Sooke harbor, passing many charming little farms dotting the water's edge, and coming up into flat coves and bays adjacent to the main harbor. We had a delightful day and which I will long remember.

That night at the Public Hall at Sooke, a meeting of the Sooke and Otter Development Association was held, and was well attended by an appreciative and enthusiastic audience. Mr. Murray presided, and made the opening address, calling attention to the work of the league in the various districts, the need of co-operation and enthusiasm in the work, the benefits that would result all over the district through intelligent and steady co-operation, the bringing into notice the many advantages and resources of the Sooke district as a fruit-growing and farming region. Mr. Murray spoke at some length of the excellent showing made by the Sooke and Otter district at the recent fair held at Victoria, its improvement over the exhibit of the previous year, and predicted that at the next fair, being the jubilee year of the Provincial Fair, the Sooke and Otter districts would have an exhibit that would be second to none of any of the agricultural displays on the Island. Mr. Murray's address was received with much applause.

Mr. John A. I. French, secretary of the Sooke and Otter Association, and captain of the rifle team of the district, was called upon, and made an address, in which he called attention to the fact, that among other things needed by the Sooke district was the removal of rock obstruction in the channel connecting Sooke harbor with the straits. Mr. French demonstrated that the necessity of clearing the entrance of this obstruction was a matter of vital importance to the district, especially as the salmon canning industry at Sooke employed a considerable force of men and necessitated beyond all cavil an absolutely clear entrance to the harbor. Mr. French's remarks were received in a manner which showed that his audience was in complete accord on this and the other subjects he spoke on.

Mr. Way, one of the prominent citizens of Sooke, and a man who has always identified himself with every progressive movement inaugurated in the district, was the next speaker. Mr. Way's hobby, if it may be so designated, is land-clearing. It is a hobby which is shared with him by a great many other men who have the best interests of the Island at heart. It is a hobby, which, with the opening of railroad transportation, means the ultimate prosperity and the development of Vancouver Island. Mr. Way has studied the subject thoroughly, and is really one of the pioneers of clearing land by machinery. His address was a most interesting one, and replete with information concerning the subject. His plan has already been given out, and is one of the most valuable additions to the literature embracing this subject.

The Secretary of the Victoria Branch was next introduced by Mr. Murray, and gave a resume of the work accomplished by the league, its hopes and aims for the future, and its unalterable determination to advance steadily with the work in hand, utterly re-

gardless of what some people might be pleased to term "discouragement." Special attention was drawn to the significant strides which had been taken in railroad development, and the material improvement even during the last six months; and a prophecy of further improvement and development, which is even now showing unmistakable signs of fruition, was confidently prophesied by the speaker.

A vote of thanks to the speakers was moved by Mr. Bonnycastle Dale, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Burns. A number of ladies were present, and the meeting was a most successful and enjoyable one.

The next day, being the last day of September, I paid a visit to the home of Mr. Dale, situated directly on the harbor's edge, and one of the loveliest spots imaginable for an author's home. I believe that a wooden man could write, and write in a fascinating way, surrounded by such environments. On every side the harbor stretches, and on account of Mr. Dale never using firearms near his place, the ducks and other wild fowl swim in to the very shores, and afford him ample opportunity to acquaint himself with their most minute and particular customs, habits and peculiarities.

That morning, Mr. Dale and I took a trip in his canoe up the Sooke River. We took a fishing rod along, but we did not catch any fish. It was a genuine dolce far niente trip, with the thought of angling and shooting set aside for a day, and a lazy, shiftless, do-nothing, care-nothing, heed-nothing spirit to follow us into the windings and shallows of one of the most exquisite of all of Vancouver Island's many rivers. The Peterborough canoe sailed along the waters like a leaf. At least it did, until we got into some shallows and nearly tipped over, but through Mr. Dale's skill we retained our equilibrium; and by dragging the canoe ashore and waiting a little while, the tide rose and enabled us to resume our journey.

Further up the river we came to where the salmon were spawning, dozens of them lying in the shallow pools. Here was a strange and mournful spectacle. Groups and pairs of splendid fish, their back fins, sides and tails worn and bleeding from contact with the sharp gravel, were dying by inches in a last effort of expiring vitality to give back to nature the procreative force which meant a continuation of their species. Here and there a fish lay dead, its putrid decay already apparent, while occasionally another rolled, dying, buffeted by the current, and lacerated by the shingly surface over which it was borne, the instinct of procreation, whether blind or intelligent, serving to urge them up stream, to lay their bones on pebbled shores and pass out to make room for myriads to come.

Overhead, gold and green and scarlet banners of dense foliage flung scattered leaf-shreds to the limpid and sparkling waters; overhead the sun shone, and the living green of fir and cedar and the springing grass of near-by fields, made a picture of light and life. Beyond, the distant lines of mountain tops slanted ponderously against the skies. It was a scene of exquisite and dreamy grandeur. But here on the river bed the salmon darted to and fro, spawning and dying; atoms in the infinite sum of nature's mystery, sacrifices on the altar of the eternal, martyrs to the instinct, which, whether in beast or bird or man, has spelled progress on the highways of the centuries.

Mr. Dale and I built our little fire in a hollow on the sands, and his elaborate and toothsome luncheon was almost the means of my founding myself. On one of our excursions along the river bank, three splendid cock pheasants sprang out and sailed away in different directions, each of us swinging out our empty arms in pantomime and explaining how easily we could have "downed them" if it had been opening day, and we had had our artillery along. Coming back we met a group of hunters going further up the river for the next day's shooting. We drifted back with the tide, coming out into the harbor after a most delightful and memorable day; only married, if such a day could be marred, by the recollection of the seemingly inexplicable sacrifice of the myriad salmon in their dying struggles along the shingly shallows.

That evening Miss Laura Ross gave an address at the Sooke public hall, and formed a ladies' institute, of which Mrs. John A. Murray was elected president. Miss Ross is a most pleasing and effective public speaker, and is one of the best known authorities on dairying in Canada. Her address received great applause and enthusiasm, and her handling of the subjects on which she spoke showed a thorough knowledge of them, and a command of language fully capable of explaining and illuminating them. Her audience was even a larger one than on the previous night, and was attended by many ladies, as well as by nearly every citizen of the district.

Next day I took an extended trip around the Sooke district, finding many farms splendidly adapted to fruit-growing and mixed farming. An air of prosperity and development is apparent all over the district. New houses are going up, land clearing is being conducted in various parts of the district, and a general feeling of progress seems appermost. I found the stakes of the projected Barkley Sound railway in many places along the shore, and could not help but speculate on the tremendous improvement that would necessarily take place in such a splendid agricultural district as this, with a swift and sure means of transportation, such as the railroad would afford, to Victoria. The farm of Mr. Douglas Muir was one that particularly enthused me, with the size of its fields and the evident fertility of the soil. Fruit and vegetables grow magnificently in the Sooke and Otter districts, and with the advent of transportation, and the clearing away of many acres of excellent farm land in the district, it will be a locality that will come to the front rapidly.

The schools in the district are of a very high class, and conducted by the ablest of teachers. The social life and interests of the community are carried on with much interest by the people, and the surroundings afford every opportunity for the building of delightful summer homes along the harbor. The climate of Sooke has always been renowned for its mildness and equability, and altogether the district will be an ideal one in every respect when the railroad reaches it. A second growth of strawberries were shown me when I was there, delicious, firm-grained and glowing in color. I ate apples of so many different varieties and so many fine flavors that I got them entirely mixed in the names and varieties, and simply abandoned myself to the joys of eating them, without enquiry or distinction as to kinds.

On Sunday afternoon, instead of waiting for the Monday stage, I boarded J. H. Todd & Co.'s tug, which was bringing in a load of salmon to Esquimalt, and came back to Victoria by water. As the shores and outlines of Sooke faded out to lee, a red letter experience was recorded and put away for future pleasure, as, after all, life is based not on days and years, but on experiences alone.

### WEALTH OF DOZEN WOMEN

There are a dozen American women whose aggregate wealth is estimated at \$500,000,000. They are the richest women in the world, and it tells of the wonderful prosperity of the United States when it is also stated that all this wealth was accumulated within about fifty years.

Among the women in question are Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, widow of the railroad king; Mrs. Hetty Green, who is the architect of her fortune; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who controls today a share of the colossal estate of the famous Commodore Vanderbilt; Mrs. Russel Sage, widow of the man who was reputed to always have more ready money than any financier in the world, and Mrs. Frederick C. Penfield.

Half a billion dollars is a tremendous sum. It is almost inconceivably great, and the possession of it makes these women great forces in the world. Although Mrs. Hetty Green is the only one of the group who is recognized as an active force on her own behalf in the business world, several other of these women are known to be far shrewder in a business sense than the average merchant.

Their husbands recognized this quality when they bequeathed such vast sums for their control. Mrs. Harriman is notably a keen business woman. She inherited rare executive ability from her father, and it is understood by those who know most about Harriman's affairs that she was her husband's counsellor all the time he was accumulating \$150,000,000. She inherited it all. Although she has never been recognized as a Wall street factor, it is believed now that she will be found one. There will be surprise in the financial centre if she does not keep up the construction work her husband would have finished had he lived.

Mrs. Frederic Courtland Penfield inherited the \$80,000,000 which her father made as "the quinine king." He was William Weightman, a Quaker, and he piled up wealth at an astonishing rate from early manhood until he died. He was one of the many little known American multi-millionaires.

Russel Sage left \$64,000,000, and the widow was bequeathed almost all of this vast fortune. She was his most trusted adviser. He said before he died that she knew the value of money and was a safe custodian for it.

Mr. Sage was noted for his economy. When he got to be one of the richest men ever known he lived frugally and kept as sharp an eye on pennies as a small boy with an ambition to get on in the world.

But Mrs. Sage does not hoard her wealth. She is very charitable. She endowed one institution for public welfare with \$10,000,000, and she has given \$1,000,000 each to two Troy, N.Y., educational institutions. In fact, her benefactions are innumerable, and she tries to give wisely in every instance.

Mrs. Hetty Green is believed to possess between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000, and most all of her stupendous wealth she made herself. She was the daughter of a rich man, and when she was only sixteen years old got \$2,000,000 from his estate. She had \$1,000,000 left to her by an aunt. All the rest of her fortune is her own accumulation.

She began to study Wall street when she was a very young woman. Her investing shrewdness has become a tradition there. Mrs. Green has tremendous force of character and few men are her intellectual peers. She saves money more carefully than the ordinary wife of a clerk or a mechanic.

There is nothing luxurious about her mode of living. But she is far from being mean. She believes that economy is a cardinal virtue and there is no more reason for the rich being wasteful than there is for their being dissolute.

She is intensely American. She would not let any European nobleman marry her daughter, and she put her boy at work as soon as he was old enough to tackle a job. He "made good" on his own account. He became one of the best railroad men in the country before she bought him a railroad for his own.

### A POINTED CONCLUSION

Little Clara's parents often discuss reincarnation, and the small maiden has acquired some of the phraseology.

"Mamma," she said one day, "my kitten must have been a paper of pin in a previous state of existence."

"Why do you think so?" asked her mother. "Because I can feel some of them in her toes yet," was the logical reply.

## Army Manoeuvres

We publish today the second of two articles by our Military Correspondent upon the Army Manoeuvres. His lucid and incisive treatment of the matter will enable every intelligent person, even without the advantage of technical knowledge, to form a good general idea of the degree of efficiency attained by our troops in comparison with that existing a few years ago, and perhaps also to gain some not wholly inadequate conception of the sustained zeal, energy and intelligence which have brought about the salutary change. Mr. Haldane has been so closely associated in the public mind with the Territorial Army that his work in connection with the Regular Army has perhaps hardly been sufficiently appreciated. From the military point of view the silent and unobtrusive manner in which reform has been carried out is a distinct advantage, because the non-professional mind, though it can judge results in a general way, is quite unfit to criticize the general details of method. But now that the results are before us and are admitted by all competent judges to mark a very great advance, it is fitting that due credit should be given to the Minister whose steady and enlightened support has enabled the military authorities to effect necessary but difficult reforms. Mr. Haldane would no doubt be the first to acknowledge that the foundations of the work were put in by his more immediate predecessors at the War Office, and that the initial steps in such a matter are hard, obscure, and thankless. Upon the foundation laid by others, and with the aid of the Army Council, he has built a superstructure which, if not yet complete, can at least be recognized as solid and well designed, and as representing almost a revolution in Army administration as understood ten years ago. It can easily be recognized by those least versed in military affairs that the recent manoeuvres are of an unaccustomed type, that they make a closer approach than those which preceded them to the actual conditions of war, that they test not merely the fighting line but all the services upon which an army in the field must depend for its mobility and fighting efficiency, and that they make calls upon generalship which could hardly be said to exist in the highly-conventionalized manoeuvres of the past.

It is highly gratifying for the people of this country to find that the military organization through all its parts has satisfied these more exacting tests with very marked success. In the first place the rank and file have shown all the qualities which have given the British soldier the reputation of being the finest fighting material in the world. The rank and file have proved that in spite of all the croaking about the degeneracy of the race, they can march like their forefathers, can endure fatigue, exposure, scanty rations, and all the hardships of the field, and can endure them with all the gay courage and uncomplaining good humor of other days. In addition they have developed to a very satisfactory extent the qualities of individual intelligence and initiative demanded by modern tactics. That they still have much to learn in this direction is no doubt true, but they have not had many opportunities of learning by actual practice, and it is only from the new style of manoeuvres that they can obtain such opportunities. The great point is that the qualities and capacities are there, and that the British soldier, as of old, needs only the right training and the right leadership to hold his own in any circumstances. The training, as we know, has been immensely improved, and the manoeuvres are there to prove that it has not been wasted. The leadership has also been transformed. In the handling of the troops we must note an alertness, a suppleness, an adaptability, and in one word, an intelligence, such as modern conditions imperatively demand, though only a few years ago the demand had not been met or even fully recognized. Of course, there have been mistakes. There always are in the finest armies. It is truly said that the best general is the one who makes fewest mistakes; for war is an art based on science, not a science proceeding by rigid demonstration. It is by making mistakes that we learn how to avoid them, and the Army is fortunate in having the fine military judgment of Sir John French to point them out when made. We have to remember the conditions—a novel kind of manoeuvres carried out in a highly enclosed country presenting peculiar problems of its own—and to ask what sort of show would have been made by the Army as it was before the Boer war had it been called upon to perform similar operations. No one who looks at the matter in this way can fail to recognize an enormous advance.

The machinery of the Army still creaks a good deal. The transport arrangements leave something to be desired, even if we allow for obvious difficulties. Our Correspondent notes that the dissemination of news is not properly provided for, and that adequate arrangements are not made to ensure the certain and prompt receipts of orders from headquarters. These and other defects of the kind can be remedied, and doubtless will be remedied now that attention has been called to them. When they are put right perhaps the gloomy and anxious faces noted by your Correspondent will give place to the serene and smiling countenances of officers who know what is going on around them, and feel themselves in secure touch with the general in command.—London Times.

"Did you tell that awful bore who called that I had gone on the Continent?" "Yes, sir," said the new office boy; "I told him you started this morning." "Good boy. What did he say?" "He wished to know when you'd return, sir, and I told him I did not think you would be back until after lunch."



(B<sub>v</sub>) N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN

Surely, it is a great deal to avoid wrong doing; but what would you account that husbandry to be worth which succeeded only in keeping down weeds?



# An Hour with the Editor

## SIMPLICITY OF TRUTH

Goeth said: "People are so little inclined to believe in the truth, because the truth is so simple." In the course of his Sermon on the Mount, Jesus said: "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." That seems to be very simple. One might suppose from it that if he could keep his heart pure, he would enjoy divine favor. It would never occur to him that he would have also to believe a complicated system of theology and go through a certain ritual to obtain the desired boon. "Ask and ye shall receive," said the Divine Teacher; but that is much too simple a proposition for most people. They can hardly believe it can be so. They prefer to believe that if you ask, perhaps what you wish will be given, or perhaps, and most probably, something else, which is really better than what you wanted, although you may never know it. "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," says the Book of Genesis. This is quite too simple for belief. It is so much easier to believe in primordial germs endowed with a potency sufficient for the evolution of a visible universe. Probably you will not know what that means. It sounds so very learned that you might naturally want to believe it. We don't know what it means either, but the words fit into each other quite as well as Herbert Spencer's "I think I perceive that there is no necessity for the hypothesis of God." Wise-sounding phrases like these are easy enough to believe, but a simple statement that "the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the deep" is past belief. This is the way in which we begot our intellects with mere words. We look for Truth in an elaborate garment coming in some mysterious way, and so fail to recognize in the simplicity, which is her characteristic.

In one of His addresses, Jesus spoke of the way to life as "strait and narrow." Strait and narrow mean the same thing. The idea that is usually conveyed by those who speak of this famous text is that in order to reach eternal life we must go through life in a long, straight and narrow path, on either side of which are all manner of pitfalls leading to perdition. But this is not what it says. It simply states that the way to life is narrow and that few people find it. The reason why is probably because it is narrow. If it was broad and conspicuous, any one could see it; but most people ignore it because it is inconspicuous. They go searching for something that is grand, involved, mysterious, difficult of comprehension. If that kind of a salvation is preached, people think there may be something in it; but anything that is as simple as what the Founder of Christianity preached is not to be thought of. The text referred to is generally used to admonish those that are living lives of wickedness; but we might be justified in thinking that it applies in some degree to the people who make creeds and preach dogma. "They would not come unto Me that they might have life" said the Divine Teacher. He did not say that they would not learn the catechism or subscribe to some formula of belief or accept certain ceremonies as efficacious. He said simply, "Come unto Me." That seems a very simple thing to do, and perhaps that is why so few people do it.

But Goethe was not speaking of religious truth especially, and his observation does not hold good in regard to religious truth alone. It applies to all truths, whether in the realm of the physical, the mental or the spiritual. We are finding this out in the physical world every day. We are learning that behind the various natural phenomena there are simple laws, and remember that all laws are truths, and there is nothing true that is not conformable to the law of existence. A little thought will show that this must be the case: it will also show that there must be absolute harmony between all truths. What is true in science must harmonize with what is true in religion. If things in any department of human investigation do not appear to harmonize, we may rest assured that there is something about them that we do not understand because in the very nature of the case there can be nothing discordant in the truth. As investigation progresses we will all come to understand this better.

The same idea holds good of our transactions with each other. We are all given to searching for hidden motives. That our neighbors are influenced by what is obvious seems hard to believe. A political leader announces a line of policy. The probability is that he is a very simple-minded person. Most successful public men are, and that is the reason why they are successful. On the very face of the policy there is a reason for it; but no one ever thinks of accepting that as the reason. We all go digging after something else. A minister of war decides upon a certain line of action in regard to the army. In everyday life the Minister is looked upon as a sane and patriotic citizen, but no one thinks of explaining his action as resulting from a sane and patriotic effort to serve his country. He has some other end in view which will not bear investigation, we assure ourselves if he happens to be on the other side of politics. If he is on our side, we are sure that he has some undisclosed motive praiseworthy, no doubt, but one that ought not to be talked about. It is hard to admit that our friends do things for reasons that are obvious. One of them passes us on the street without recognition. The most natural explanation is that he or she did not observe us; but we do not accept such a simple reason, and possibly make ourselves unhappy endeavoring to discover what the cause may have been. Here is an actual occurrence. A lady left a MS. with the Colonist to be published. It was not published. She called and asked for the reason. The person responsible for the omis-

sion said: "I'll tell you the literal truth. I forgot all about it." Yet it required some argument to convince the lady that there was not some hidden reason. The obvious reason was altogether too simple. Every newspaper man knows how prone the public are to seek for undisclosed motives lying behind matters of the most ordinary routine. We would save ourselves no end of unhappiness and trouble if we would realize that in all things, from the sublimest truths of religion down to the trivial affairs of every day life the truth is usually very simple, whether it be fundamental truth, such as was first herein spoken of, or what may be called superficial truth, such as those matters just referred to.

## WATERLOO

On his return to Paris from Elba, Napoleon put forth all his efforts to consolidate his power. An extraordinary assembly of the estates of the realm was called for the purpose "of correcting and modifying our constitution and of assisting at the coronation of the empress, our dear and well-beloved spouse, and of our dear and well-beloved son." Later he issued a manifesto in which he declared that he had abandoned the organization of "a grand federal system in Europe," and that "henceforward he had no other object than to increase the prosperity of France by strengthening public liberty." He also established a hereditary peerage. At this time, as was mentioned in the preceding article, the allies had 700,000 men in the field and the most that Napoleon could muster was 200,000. But the allied force was considerably scattered so that the disproportion was not as great as these figures indicated. Napoleon advanced into Belgium at the head of 122,401 men, mostly all veterans and undoubtedly the finest body of men he had ever commanded. Wellington had 105,950 men under him. Of those 30,000 were Netherlands, in whom little confidence was placed, and their conduct on the eventful day showed that they were not to be trusted. Of the remainder 35,000 were English, chiefly raw recruits; there were about 40,000 from various German principalities. Altogether it was a weak force because it was so lacking homogeneity. Wellington said "it was the worst army ever got together." Blücher had 116,897 men, nearly all of them veterans, and the whole forming a homogenous army.

Napoleon left Paris on June 12, and moving with his usual celerity he threw himself between the two opposing armies. He attacked both of them on the same day. He met the Prussians at Ligny, where he commanded in person and inflicted a severe defeat. Of the Prussians 12,000 were killed and wounded, and among the latter was Blücher. Marshal Ney was entrusted with the attack upon Wellington, which took place at Quatre Bras. He was compelled to retreat; but the check which the Prussians had received compelled Wellington to retire on Brussels, so as to effect a junction with Blücher. German historians have never forgiven Wellington for this, and they claim that he should have advanced to Blücher's assistance; but the Duke doubtless knew what was the wisest thing to be done under the circumstances. Much depended upon the result of the battle which was expected. If Napoleon won, all Europe would be at his feet. It was prudent, therefore, for Wellington to get more closely in touch with the Prussian force, and by retiring give Blücher time to recover from the check administered at Ligny. June 17th was occupied in this retrograde movement, and on June 18th, Wellington determined to try conclusions with the Emperor. The battle of Waterloo consisted of five attacks on the British position. The first was on the right, the next was on the left; the third was the famous cavalry attack, which broke into foam on the British squares; the fourth was a successful attack by Ney on La Haye Sainte, and the fifth was the charge of the guard. The battle began at 11.30 a.m.; the rout of the guard was complete at 8 p.m. The Prussians appeared on the scene during the third attack. The fate of the day was decided by the general advance of the British; it was rendered complete by the pursuit of the Prussians.

Various explanations of the defeat have been given. One of them is that Napoleon made a serious error in despatching Grouchy with 30,000 men in a fruitless pursuit of a part of the Prussians. Victor Hugo accounts for it by the awful loss of the French cavalry in the famous "sunken" road. Others say it was due to the fact that Napoleon was not well. But after the whole situation has been analyzed we come down to one undisputable fact, namely that the British infantry stood firm and let the French cavalry "foam itself away" against their bayonets. Had they yielded, Blücher would have arrived in vain. It is said of Wellington that, during the third stage of the battle, one of his generals approached him and asked him for instructions to be followed in case of his death. The Duke replied: "They are simple. Stand here until the last man dies." This third attack, which Napoleon expected would decide the day was begun shortly after four o'clock. Ney led it, and his cavalry was supported by a terrific artillery fire. For three hours the terrible trial of strength continued, when Ney was forced to retire, for lack of men. Then Friant was sent forward with eight battalions of the Imperial Guard against the British squares, but they stood firm and the dash- ing charge of the 52nd Foot threw them into confusion. It was at this juncture, speaking accurately at 7.30, that the advance guards of the Prussians came into action. Wellington saw at once that the day was his, and ordered a general advance. The exact losses of the opposing armies has never been quite determined. That of the French probably exceeded

31,000. The official returns of the allies put their loss at 22,428.

There never was a more crushing defeat. Despair seized upon the French. Wonderful acts of heroism were performed by officers and men in a vain effort to rally the fugitives. Napoleon himself seems to have lost heart, and for the time being almost his reason. Victor Hugo tells that he was discovered alone in the darkness walking back towards the field where his fate had been decided. Four days after Waterloo Napoleon abdicated. In announcing this step, he said: "I offer myself as a sacrifice to the enemies of France. My public life is finished. I proclaim my son emperor of the French." But the people were aroused. A reign of terror seemed about to be inaugurated. Napoleon endeavored to escape from the country by sea, but the vigilance of the British cruisers was too great, and on July 3 he surrendered himself to Captain Maitland of the Bellerophon. Much has been said about his having thrown himself upon the clemency of the British government; but he really had no other course left. If he had remained in France, he would probably have fallen a victim to public rage. Blücher threatened to shoot him on the spot where le Duc d'Enghien had been killed. That the deposed Emperor hoped to be allowed to live in England his letter to the Prince Regent shows; but in the existing condition of Europe such a course would have been full of danger. Therefore it was decided to send him to St. Helena, where he arrived on October 15. He died on May 5, 1821, being 52 years old. His life in St. Helena was unhappy chiefly because of his quarrels with the governor, and the end of his career was inglorious.

## FORCE

In the preceding articles on this subject, reference has been made to the force of gravitation, magnetic attraction and capillary force. What may be called vital force will now be spoken of. This naturally divides itself under two heads, vegetable force and animal force, using both expressions colloquially. A seed is a very wonderful thing. Thousands of years ago grains of wheat were placed in Egyptian tombs, but when they were planted after the lapse of many centuries, the moisture of the earth softened them, tiny green shoots appeared above the ground, and full stalks of wheat laden with new grain was the result. What was it that was imprisoned in that grain, which lay dormant for perhaps five thousand years, but was ready to make its presence felt as soon as conditions became favorable? What is the force which Nature stores up when she

"Within its shell russet and rude,  
Folds up the tender germ,  
Uninjured with inimitable art,  
And ere one flowery season fades and dies  
Prepares the blooming wonders of the next?"

What is the quality of the power hidden in the base of a leaf from a fir cone that it is able to produce a great tree, which will stand through centuries, and hand down its life to future generations of forests? By what agency is a rose able to take from the atmosphere, chiefly, the elements that compose the fairest of all flowers and arrange them in exquisite form, imparting to them an odor of the most marvellous delicacy? What is it that carries the sap to the topmost branch of the tallest tree? So we might go on asking questions, but never getting an answer. But this we do know, that the vital force in a plant acts successfully in opposition to the force of gravitation, for while to a certain extent plants grow downward, they do so voluntarily, so to speak, because by going downward they find what they are in search of. Their great tendency is towards upward growth. We cannot, of course, tell what this power is: we cannot take it out of the seed and put it under the microscope; we cannot weigh it. We can only observe its operation. It acts contrary to the force of gravitation, not only in raising a plant itself in the opposite direction to the operation of that force, but by raising inert objects. It acts contrary to the force of cohesion, because it is able to split rocks asunder. It is so mysterious that, whereas it may be around us on every side, we cannot be conscious of its presence. We only know that it is working steadily and silently. Of all the forces it is, so far as we know, the only one that can remain dormant for apparently an indefinite time, and yet retain its original vigor. We cannot make the force of gravitation dormant. We cannot impart magnetic force to objects, but they will lose it. We cannot take from water the cohesiveness of its particles; we may separate these particles widely from each other by converting the water into steam, but when the heat passes away the water in the particles are as cohesive as ever. Apparently if we destroy the vital force of an animal it can never be restored, and we cannot make it dormant. (Since the above was written we have seen a statement made by a distinguished English physician, that under certain forces the vital force of animals can be rendered dormant, and be subsequently revived. Of course dormant vital force is a very different thing from mere so-called suspended animation.) But in the case of plant-life, as has been shown in the case of Egyptian wheat, and as is shown in a lesser degree by seeds of all kinds, the vital force may remain dormant indefinitely without losing any of its efficiency. Here we seem apparently to be face to face with a species of energy for which there is no parallel in nature, and its existence seems to show that the various forces cannot

be resolved into each other. One remarkable thing about the vital energy of plants, or rather it would be remarkable if it were not so common, is that without it a plant loses its power to remain erect, unless the solidity of its structure is such as of itself to resist the law of gravitation. Grass, when alive, may be beaten to the earth by the wind, but unless it is broken or entangled, it will take an erect position again. The change in a plant when its vital principle is destroyed is almost instantaneous, although in the case of those that have advanced to the stage of reproduction, the plant makes an effort to complete the process. Thus a rosebud placed in water will open its petals, although it doubtless would not produce seed that would possess vital energy. In the case of grain, the straw becomes yellow at the base just when the time for ripening of the seed arrives, and thereafter the grain apparently derives no further nourishment from the soil, although it probably does from the atmosphere. But a plant that has not yet reached the reproductive stage enters upon the process of decay the instant the vital energy is arrested.

In this connection reference may be made to a phase of the operation of this vital principle, which seems almost to argue intelligence. As a general proposition tropical plants are luxuriant in leaf and flower, but meagre in seed. As they extend northward the luxury of foliage and bloom is less, but the seeds are more numerous, and better fitted to withstand adverse conditions. That is why "Manitoba Hard" is the best of all wheats. The rule holds good of plant-life generally. In some mysterious way the plant is instinct with a tendency to preserve its species from extinction. Therefore in the North it puts out many seeds and secures them as best it can from danger. The case seeds of the coniferous trees affords another illustration of the manner in which northern plants provide for their reproduction under strenuous conditions, and that the effort is necessary is shown by the fact that only a comparatively few of the seeds of the coniferous trees ever germinate. Therefore the vital energy of plant-life seems like an intelligent energy, wherein it differs from the other forces that we have been considering. The fact that

"The sunflower turns to its god in the West  
The same face that he saw when he rose,"

is not a phenomenon similar to that just considered. This is probably due to the expansion of the cells of the plant under the influence of the sun's rays.

The circulation of sap in the trunk and branches of a tree is a remarkable phenomenon. The sap does not, as some suppose, move up the tree from its roots, but seems to be in general circulation through it. Whether or not this circulation is due to capillary force is an open question, but we may be quite sure that it is not due to this agency alone. One thing is certain, and that is that the sap is not taken up from the soil by any such means. It is formed in the body of the plant itself, the process in a general way being that the plant secretes the sap in droplets, which fill its cells. It is formed from moisture, which is taken in from the roots and the foliage. In cold countries one frequently in winter hears the trees crack with a loud report. This is due to the freezing of the sap in the cells. But while sap is generated in dead wood in a living tree, or, in other words, in wood that has matured, it will not generate in wood after the vital energy of the tree has been destroyed. Hence the production of sap is due to vital energy. It may be added that sap is present in all vegetation, and one of the insoluble questions of science is how certain trees, such as the maples, certain roots, such as beets, and certain grasses, such as sugar cane, secrete sap that is rich in saccharine matter, while others secrete it charged with other qualities. These things show how intensely mysterious and varied are the manifestations of what we have called the vital force of vegetable life. It has played an exceedingly important part in the development of the earth as it exists today. We need only refer to the coal fields, which contain the stored-up energy which it gathered from the Sun's rays when the world was young.

## A Century of Fiction

VI.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin)

Victor Hugo

Successful alike as dramatist, novelist and poet, Victor Hugo represents the greatest literary genius of the last century in France. His marvelous versatility is an outcome, to a great extent, of his own personal experiences, for he led a chequered and romantic career. Failure never daunted him; he rose supreme above all obstacles. Success could have no ill effects upon him; his genius was too pure and spontaneous a thing to be tainted by too great praise or over-increasing popularity. His name is renowned in every country, his works are universally read, and the benefit that he has conferred upon the world of letters is very great.

He was born during that unsettled time just following the French Revolution in Besancon, France. His father served under Joseph Bonaparte, and his intrepid mother, refusing to be separated from her husband followed him with their children on all his journeyings. When the Bonapartist downfall was accomplished, the Hugo family settled in Paris, and little Victor attended a private school there. We

first hear of him attracting the attention of Chateaubriand, the brilliant litterateur and member of the reactionary party, who conferred a prize upon the lad for a poem of 320 verses which he wrote in competition with many other pupils. The first professional work was undertaken by Hugo when he was eighteen years of age. He and his brother tried jointly to edit a paper which proved in no sense a success.

Hugo fell in love and married very young, assuming domestic responsibilities before he was twenty-one, and though Louis XVIII, recognizing his talents and thinking to gain his aid for the Bourbon cause, pensioned him, yet the young man could earn but a precarious living, for his first literary efforts won him little or no success. "Cromwell" and "Amy Robsart," dramas of the Romanticist school, failed to please, and though a third play, "Marion de Lorme" was praised by Dumas, Balzac and Alfred de Musset, its presentation was forbidden by the censor. In 1830 he produced "Hernani," which was his first real success and a success that was very great.

Six years later Hugo was defeated in the election for members of the French Academy, and becoming a candidate in 1839-1840 he again failed to win the coveted seat. Nothing daunted he came to the fore the following year and his courage and determination were rewarded. His powerful influence was recognized by the Royalist party and he was created a peer of France, nevertheless in 1848 he supported the republic and even went so far in his paper as to advocate his own cause for the presidency in opposition to Louis Napoleon. During the exciting times which followed when Louis Napoleon had been elected president, Hugo was compelled to leave Paris and conceal himself. A reward of \$5,000 was offered for his arrest and he fled to Brussels, and later to the islands of Jersey and Guernsey. While in the latter place he wrote a very bitter satire on the president of France which he entitled *Le Petit*. His most famous work, "Les Misérables," appeared in 1862, and was followed by "Toilers of the Sea," and "The Laughing Man," both rather horrible stories, but works of genius nevertheless.

When the Empire fell the exiles were all recalled to Paris, and Hugo returned among them. He was elected to the Assembly, and a little later resigned because he said he had been interrupted in a speech. During the Communist uprising he was in Belgium, but returning to Paris he was elected after a previous defeat, to a life senatorship in 1876. His last great work was that terrible and powerful romance "93."

Hugo's life went out in a blaze of glory. He lived to be eighty-three, retaining his faculties to the last. Five years before his death an anniversary performance of "Hernani" was given, and all Paris tried to gain admission to the theatre. From that time he became the idol of the people, and all France united in conferring honors upon him. He died in 1885, and the funeral services held in the Pantheon were attended by thousands.

## Les Misérables

Before this great novel appeared it had been translated into nine different languages and was issued simultaneously in Paris, London, Berlin, New York, Brussels, Madrid, St. Petersburg and Turin. It has since been translated into twelve other languages. *Les Misérables* is such a voluminous novel that it takes weeks in the reading, but it is so fascinating in its themes, so powerful in its portrayal of all the human emotions that it will always remain one of the most intensely interesting works of fiction.

Jean Valjean is its hero, a type of the humble farming class, who has been condemned to the galleys for stealing a loaf of bread for some starving children. He tries to escape and his sentence is lengthened from five years to nineteen. His long imprisonment has a very deteriorating effect upon his character, and when at length a kindly bishop befriends him upon his release from prison, he rewards his benefactor by stealing his silver. He is caught and brought back, and the bishop, who is a saint of goodness tells the police that he had given the silver to Valjean, and that the man has committed no fault. This act of the holy man changes Valjean's heart completely, his nature becomes softened, the eye of his mind is opened to the beautiful of truth and virtue, and the rest of his life is spent in imitating the bishop's example and helping his fellow-men. In time he rises to positions of wealth and dignity. His first act of charity is to rescue Fantine, a grisette, who has been abandoned by her lover. He returns to the galleys through no fault of his own, but in order to save another man, and escaping, adopts little Cosette, Fantine's child, who since her mother's death has lived a miserable life amid sordid, wicked people. He brings her up tenderly and she repays his goodness with all her love and confidence. When she grows to beautiful womanhood she meets and falls in love with Marius, a worthy young man who loves her in return. Valjean arranges the marriage and settles for Cosette's future, then gives up all claim to his adopted daughter at Marius' demand, and promises never to see her again.

But such a sacrifice breaks his heart, and at the last, Cosette learning the truth for the first time, persuades Marius that her foster-parent is deserving only of love and praise and the two seek the old man out and he dies in Cosette's arms.

The greatest chapter in the book is the one which is descriptive of the Battle of Waterloo.



# RURAL AND SUBURBAN

## TULIPS FOR GARDEN DECORATION

Of all the bulbous plants that are used to embellish our gardens none are either more beautiful or possess a greater variety of coloring than the tulips. From a very early date they have been great favorites, and their cultivation in olden times was not less enthusiastic than it is today, though they were grown less than for cutting than now. To prolong the season of bloom it is necessary to grow both the early and later flowering kinds, and these are divided into various groups, such as Early, May-flowering, Parrot, Darwin, etc. Each and all in their way are very beautiful, but it is more with the self-colored forms that we wish to treat at the present time, as these are far more effective for bedding when employed with other plants as a groundwork, than are those having various colorings on the same flower.

First let us treat of the plants to be used as a carpeting. Though these are by no means numerous, they are ample for the purpose. Of the myosotis, or forget-me-not, there are various shades of blue, in addition to the white forms. Seeds sown in July will produce plants large enough for planting out by the time the beds are ready for them in the autumn. Where a large quantity have to be produced sow the seeds thinly on a north or shaded border, where the soil can be kept moist. In such a place the seeds will germinate freely and the plants grow away rapidly. When large enough to handle, prick them out about four or five inches apart, and let them stand until the beds are ready, when they can be lifted with balls of earth attached. The same remarks apply to Alyssum saxatile compacta, the common white arabis, aubrietias, and others of that class. Pansies and violas may also be treated in like manner; but where particular shades of colors are desired, they are best grown from cuttings. By sowing early in July, and giving the plants liberal treatment, the majority of them will be in bloom by the autumn, so that the best may be picked out, keeping each distinct color by itself.

There are many plants, however, that will not seed readily, and these must be propagated by cuttings. The double white arabis is one of them, and nothing could be more beautiful for carpeting beds in which some of the tall May-flowering tulips are planted. If cuttings of this plant are inserted in a light sandy soil in a north border they will soon take root, and thousands of them may be propagated in this way with but little trouble. When rooted they should be transplanted, so as to induce them to make a sturdy growth. The various wallflowers are also useful, but a preference should be given to the dwarf growing kinds when employed for this purpose. The seeds should be sown thinly in June or early in July, and when the plants are large enough to handle prick them out sufficiently apart in an open space on poor ground to induce them to grow the more sturdy. There are also some annuals which, if sown in the autumn, will flower early in spring. Having a good stock of these plants, there should be no difficulty in making a fine display, provided the colors are properly blended, and the varieties so arranged that both the carpet beneath and the tulips above flower at the same time.

Amongst the early-flowering tulips the Pottbakkers, Proserpine, Yellow Prince, Chrysolora, White Hawk, La Reine, and Crimson King are the best self, while in mixed colors Keizerskroon, Duchesse de Parma, Rosa Mundi, and the like are useful. The May-flowering class, however, are by far the most effective. What can be more beautiful than a bed of forget-me-nots over which are fine bold flowers of Mrs. Moon, Gesneriana lutea, or Mrs. Keightley tulips are waving their stately blooms? When well grown the stems of these tulips vary from eighteen inches to two and a half feet, so that in exposed places they will need slight supports. The first-named grows the tallest, and produces bright yellow pointed flowers, while lutea is of globular form, large size, and good substance. Mrs. Keightley is pale primrose. There are several others of this class varying from a pale primrose, such as elegans maxima lutea, retroflexa, vitellina, Leghorn Bonnet, ixioides, Illuminator, and the old Bouton d'Or, all first class.

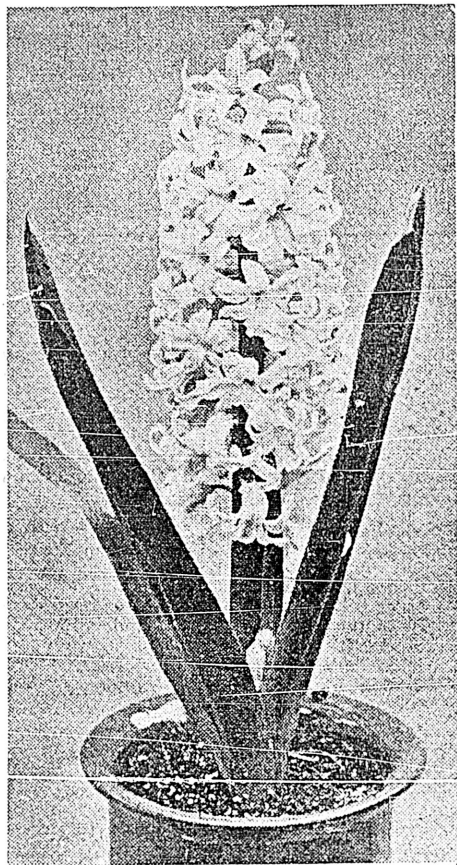
Of whites we have such varieties as the old Picotee, or Maiden's Blush, which has for a long time been a great favorite; then there is the Parisian White, a fine globular form; Milkmaid, a dwarf-growing variety, suitable for small beds; Didieri alba, White Swan Snowdon, elegans alba, and Creamy White. The beautiful shades of pink and fawn color should not be overlooked, as amongst these we have some of the finest blooms, notably Inglescombe Pink, La Perle, The Fawn, La Merveille, and others. Amongst the most showy of all the tulips are the scarlets and crimsons. The old Gesneriana is a fine, tall-growing kind; macrospila, Greigi, spatulata major, fulgens, and its early form, elegans, are all beautiful in their way, and may be grown in beds carpeted with other plants to harmonize with their colors. The number of varieties producing striped and mixed-colored blooms is very large, and these, as a rule, are best planted in groups by themselves in borders, that their coloring may not clash with other things; Bridesmaid, Bronze Prince, Clusiana, Bainty Maid, Billietiana, Shandon Belle, and Striped Beauty, are all good.

We now come to the Darwins, which are noted for their long stems and bloom of remarkable beauty. These are best planted in rather a shady position, so that the bright sun-

shine may not take the coloring out of their thick fleshy petals. The colors range from a creamy-white to almost a jet black. For cutting they should be grown in quantity, as their stems are stout enough to carry the blooms erect when placed in vases. Then we have what are called the Parrot tulips, but as these produce flowers out of all proportion to the strength of their stems, they cannot be recommended either for cutting or for making a display in the flower garden, as the flowers flop over so much, unless staked, that they come in contact with the soil, and are therefore spoiled by the heavy rains in spring. There is one other set, the old English varieties, which include Bizarres, Bybloemens, and Roses, all known by their various markings. These florists' tulips are best grown by themselves, where each can be given proper treatment, but I do not advise their cultivation for making a display in the flower garden, as the colors, as a rule, are not bright enough for that purpose, but as show flowers they are a most interesting group, and should be cultivated on that account.—H. C. Prinsep, in the Gardeners' Magazine.

## WINTER BLOOMING BULBS

The value of bulbs for winter flowering in the house can hardly be overestimated. They



HYACINTH JACQUES GROWN IN FIBRE  
A charming variety; the flowers bright pink.

give a maximum of pleasure with a minimum of attention occupying much less space than many other plants and yielding a long season of blooms at a season when they are most to be desired. Narcissi, crocuses, freesias, hyacinths, Bermuda Easter lilies, the lily-of-the-valley, and tulips will certainly repay whatever work is necessary to grow them.

If flowers are desired by Christmas, it is necessary to get the bulbs potted early. Good results can be obtained only when the bulbs secure a vigorous root growth. Each bulb contains sufficient nourishment to give a blossom a start, but not enough to carry it to its full beauty; and the roots must be forced in advance of the top growth, which is done by potting the bulbs and then placing them in a situation where root growth will be stimulated while top growth is retarded—plunging them, as the process is called.

There are several ways of doing this, the simplest being to place the pots in a cellar and cover them with coal ashes for an inch or two, after watering each pot with a liberal hand. When this is done the ashes over the pot should be watered freely at frequent intervals. One of the best plans is to dig a trench in a dry place in the garden, setting the pots close together in that and covering them over with a few inches of soil, rounded a little above the surface of the ground to shed water. The pots in the trench should rest on several inches of coal ashes, and after the ground has become frozen a protection of manure or of leaves or straw should be put over the mound.

Sometimes pots are put in a sheltered spot on the ground and covered with dirt and ashes, another plan is to put them in a hot-bed or cold-frame. In all cases when they rest on the ground out of doors there should be ashes under the pots to give drainage and keep out worms.

As a rule pots not less than five inches in diameter should be used, and except in the case of large bulbs, several should be grown in each pot. If there is an inch of soil between the bulbs in a pot they will not be too crowded. If the pot is new it should be thoroughly soaked before being used; otherwise it will take up the moisture from the potted soil. Pans from eight to twelve inches across are also often used.

It is necessary to have good soil, and one

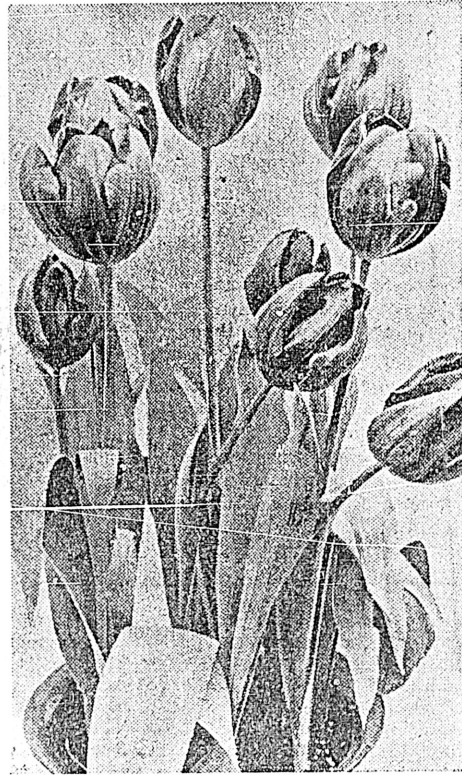
of the easiest ways to obtain it is to dig up sods where the grass is in a flourishing condition and shake out the earth for that purpose. A little sand may be mixed with it and possibly a little bone meal, but manure should never be used.

In many cases it is advisable to secure potting soil from the florist. Several pieces of broken pots should be put into the bottom of the pot in which the bulbs are to be grown, in order to provide drainage. The pots should not be filled quite to the top, allowing an opportunity to apply water liberally, this being an important matter after the bulbs have been brought into the house. The crowns of most of the bulbs should not be deeper than one-half inch below the surface, and, as a general rule, all but the small ones should protrude for one-half inch above the soil. The lilies are an exception, however, for they should be well covered with soil.

Many of the bulbs will require three months in order to secure proper root growth; others, particularly the paper white narcissus and the Roman hyacinth, can severally be removed in five or six weeks. If properly plunged the tops will make little growth for a long time, making it possible to have bulbs flowering all through the winter.

The pots should never be taken into the room where the bulbs are to flower until the grower is certain that the root growth is as vigorous as it should be. The only way to ascertain this is to remove the contents of one of the pots, which can be done by holding the hand over the top and then rapping the pot on the edge of a table or a board, when the contents will readily come out. If the roots have developed sufficiently they will be seen in a tangled mass all through the soil; otherwise only a few straggling roots will be seen and pieces of the soil will probably drop away.

It is not good policy to remove the bulbs



TULIP PRINCE OF AUSTRIA GROWN IN FIBRE  
A handsome variety with orange-scarlet flowers.

directly to a warm room, for such a practice is apt to force the blossoming stalk to such an extent that it will be unable to escape from the bulb and fail to flower. At first the bulbs should have a temperature of not greater than 50 degrees. If they can be placed in a cold frame, a light attic or similar place, the results usually will be satisfactory and the top growth will soon appear. Water should be given freely and a little commercial fertilizer designed for this purpose, and which can be secured at a feed-store will give satisfaction when used according to directions.

If it is found that the leaves are growing faster than the flowering stem, the grower will know that the temperature is too high for the best success. Foliage and flower stalk should develop together, and when they are well along the bulbs should be removed to a sunny location in the house, although the flowers will last much longer if the temperature does not run above sixty and the atmosphere is somewhat moist.

Some bulbs, especially hyacinths, can be grown very satisfactorily in water, and bulb glasses designed especially for them may be purchased at very small expense. The effect of blossoms rising from these glasses is very attractive.

The bulbs are started in the glass in a cool garret or cellar, and when the bulbs are well rooted, which can be determined very easily in this case by merely looking through the glass, they should be removed to a light room in a temperature not exceeding 50 degrees, and two or three weeks later to the room where they are to flower. This matter of introducing the bulbs to a warmer temperature by degrees is important, as it insures a strong and sturdy growth of foliage and flowering stem.

The bulb commonly known as the Chinese lily, which is really a variety of narcissus, is usually grown in a shallow dish partially filled with water. Three or four bulbs should be grown together and they should rest on sand or pebbles in the bottom of the dish. Pebbles

or small stones are used to brace the bulbs to prevent them from toppling over when the foliage has grown. The Chinese lily may be made to yield an extra number of blossoms if the skin is cut lightly just below the top.

## THE AMATEUR'S PERPLEXITY

Happy in his gardening experience is he who can say that if he were planting fruit trees in his garden again he would put in the same varieties as he did before. Such a one is indeed lucky, for, however great his experience and sound his judgment, the cultivator is still to some extent at the mercy of chance, for he may find that something in his soil does not suit a particular variety; or that trees growing upon it are late in maturing their fruit, so that the latest varieties, like Sturmer Pippin, Adams' Pearmain, and Duke of Devonshire, are a failure in any but the best seasons; or that some trees are not upon the stocks most suited to them, a weak grower having been put upon an exceptionally feeble stock, or a strong grower upon a very strong one, for even in nurseries a good deal of work has to be left to paid men, and mistakes will occur. Still, barring accidents, of which there must be some, it is possible by the exercise of judgment, combined with experience and observation, to reduce the number of failures to a minimum. It is hoped that these few notes, by pointing out some of the pitfalls which beset the amateur, may help him, if not in the making of a good selection, at least in the avoidance of some of the mistakes into which so many fall.

Perhaps the most frequent source of failure is the exhibition table. The would-be grower inspects the varieties, and feels he must have this and that, without taking into account the exceptional conditions that have contributed to the placing upon the table of such splendid specimens—selected, perhaps, from the produce of scores, or even hundreds, of trees of the same variety. A given variety may be a poor bearer, extremely subject to canker, very tender, liable to spot, a feeble grower, very slow coming into bearing, etc., etc., but if a grower has a hundred three-year-old trees of it he will



POETAZ NARCISSUS ASPASIA GROWN IN FIBRE  
A valuable variety for indoor culture; the flowers white with yellow cup.

be unlucky indeed if he does not get enough fruit to be able to show a half-dozen selected specimens. If you had a dozen bushels of the ugliest variety of apple grown you would probably be able to pick out half a dozen that were fairly presentable. It should be remembered, too, that the finest specimens are usually obtained from two or three-year-old trees, of which a nurseryman, of course, has a large stock.

Varieties are all too numerous, and are becoming yearly more so. In some lists nothing is mentioned that is unfavorable to any variety which is catalogued, though there are few varieties of fruits which do not possess some drawback. If a variety is a poor grower, or bad cropper, or very tender, the catalogue should say so, but it rarely does. The comparing of two or three catalogues together also adds to the planter's perplexity, but it may also save him from hastily deciding upon certain varieties when he sees what different opinions are held by people of experience.

For instance, one describes Lord Burghley apple as a small grower only suitable for garden culture, while another says that it forms a large pyramid and a good standard. Of Winter Nelis pear one says that it is hardy and a good cropper, and another that it is tender, and can only be depended upon as a garden tree or on walls. Of Oullin's Golden Gage plum, one says it is a shy bearer until the tree gets old, and another that it is re-

markable for its abounding fertility. No less perplexing is the diversity of opinion as to the quality of different varieties. One says that the old Roundway Magnum Bonum apple is the best dessert kind, richer in flavor than Cox's Orange Pippin, and withal fruitful on the paradise, while another well-known list omits it altogether. One says that that beautiful pear, Josephine de Malines, is one of the most regular-bearing sorts we have, while the first grower you meet will probably tell you that he has a difficulty in getting it to fruit, at least, until the tree gets old.

There is no doubt that not only do fruits behave very differently in different soils—a liability to variation which is increased by the varying nature of the stocks upon which they are worked—but that nurserymen have different strains of the same fruit, strong or weak, prolific or the reverse, early or late, more or less highly colored, and so on. It is a well-known fact that two Blenheim Orange trees may be growing side by side, and the fruit on one be different from the fruit on the other. This increases the element of luck in the purchase of fruit trees. I have had some striking instances of this in my own experience. Catalogues tell us that Fearn's Pippin is a small grower, and an abundant bearer, but with me it grows so rampantly that no pinching will subdue it, and I have had to vigorously root-prune it, while during the half-dozen years I have had the tree—a cordon on the paradise—it has scarcely produced anything. So with Lord Burghley, which someone writing about in one of the gardening papers a little while ago, said was the worst grower and bearer he knew of, and yet with me it grows too strongly for the space assigned to it, and bears fairly well.

Similar instances might be multiplied. Novices at fruit-growing may well say it is hopeless to make a successful selection of varieties for planting. If he is quite a novice it doubtless is so, and the best thing he can do is to take the advice of some experienced gardening friend or nurseryman. But whether inexperienced or otherwise the first thing to do is to make up one's mind for what definite purpose one wants the fruit. To go to a man and say to him, "Tell me some good apples to plant," is as careless and diffuse a way of speaking as to say, "What book shall I read?" It is of no use consulting catalogues or friends until one has quite settled in one's mind whether one wants dessert or cooking sorts, early, mid-season, or late; whether as standards, dwarfs, or wall-trained, etc., having regards to the nature of the soil and situation, with all that it involves in the matter of spring frosts, early or late ripening, the inducing of canker, and other considerations which lead the experienced amateur to determine what sorts he will plant. All this needs careful study, and after it one is in a position to profit by a friend's advice, and to put some leading questions to him, with the result that one's mistakes may be reduced to a minimum. There is one mistake most of us make, and that is in the planting of too many varieties. It is interesting, of course, to have in one's garden a collection of varieties, but the more sorts the more failures, besides which, after the novelty of growing the different sorts has worn off, one wishes that he had more of the best sorts, and less of the indifferent ones, as some are bound to turn out to be. The most valuable help one can get is to see the sorts which succeed best in gardens adjoining one's own, or in the near neighborhood, assuming the soil and general conditions are somewhat similar. As regards the number of varieties, it has been said of apples that a half-dozen dessert, and a half-dozen culinary varieties are enough for any man, and yet we generally want to plant more. The sorts which are really excellent in all respects, however, are not much more numerous than this, and if we can find out two or three of these sorts which do well in the neighborhood, the best thing to do, if they answer our purpose as to season, etc., is to plant as many of them as we have space available for.

## IMPERIAL JAPANESE IRIS

"Little wonder that a plant so boldly decorative in outline and bearing a flower of exquisite coloring so marvelously formed, should make its appeal to the artistic Japanese. From these foremost gardeners of the world has come a strain of irises that neither orchids nor lilies can rival in beauty of form, texture, coloring, markings, and general effectiveness. In the Mikado's garden, under ideal culture conditions—that is to say, in rich, warm, sunny alluvial land—the blossoms will measure from nine to twelve inches across their flat petals. Yet the Iris Kaempferi may be as easily grown as the potato. Moreover, it is perfectly hardy. High dry lands do not suit its moisture-loving roots, but good garden soil, enriched with thoroughly decayed manure, deeply dug in and well watered during April and May—the blossom months in this country—will produce flowers of wonderful size. Do not select a shady place for your irises. They thrive under full exposure to the sun, but moisture they must have to bloom there best, and sometimes their roots will penetrate two feet deep to get it. Naturalized in the water garden, where the tall, narrow, blade-like leaves rise in phalanxes around the shore and the stately beauty of the flowers is reflected in the mirror below, they are ideally situated; but let no one merely because he has not a stream or pond forego the delight of growing Japanese irises on his place. Some exceedingly fine specimens have been produced in a city back yard.



# NOVEMBER DRAMATIC PROGRAMME

## MISS BILLIE BURKE'S CAREER ON THE STAGE

Many theatre-goers doubtless remember a team of comedians, Burke & Andrews, who had a bucking donkey, and who were great favorites on the vaudeville stage all over the country. Well, the Burke of that team—known by the public and his friends as "Billie" Burke—was the father of Miss Billie Burke, the famous young star who is coming to the Victoria Theatre on Monday evening, November 1, in "Love Watches."

The story goes that when the actress-to-be was born—that occurred at Washington, D. C., on August 7, 1888—her father and her mother (who, by the way, is Blanche Burke, a well-known writer for the magazines) were both much disappointed, because they had been hoping for a son, and so, by way of solace, they decided to christen their daughter Ethelberta, but to call her "Billie." And that is what they did, and that is how Miss Billie Burke came by the name she uses.

The Burkes went to Europe while Billie was still a little girl, and she got most of her early schooling in France. When she was 12 the family went to live in London, and there Billie studied music and vocal culture for four years, then in 1902, she made her debut as a music hall singer in Vienna, later touring through Hungary, Russia, Germany and France. Returning to London, she appeared for three months at the Pavilion, and at Christmas of the same year she played "Beauty" in the pantomime, "The Beauty and the Beast," at Glasgow. George Edwards, the London manager, heard of her then and engaged her for Miss Edna May's company.

Her first appearance with Miss May was made in May, 1903, at the Prince of Wales Theatre, in "The School Girl." She was so fortunate as to have the song success of that piece, "My Little Canoe," assigned to her, and she made a pronounced hit with it. The next season she appeared as Lizette in "The Duchess of Danzig," and when that piece went on tour she was given the leading role of Renee. Then she played Evelyn Ormsby in "The Blue Moon," with Willie Edouin, and after that she returned to the vaudeville stage for a short time.

In 1906 she was given the title in "The Belle of Mayfair," and that was her last musical comedy part. Early in 1907, Charles Hawtrey engaged her as his leading woman, and she made her debut on the dramatic stage with him and Miss Percival in "Mr. Geroge." Later she appeared with Mr. Hawtrey as Mme. Polacca Mojaska in "Miss Penderbury's Past," and it was then she attracted Charles Frohman's attention, and was engaged.

### "THE THIRD DEGREE"

Henry B. Harris will offer at the Victoria Theatre, November 20, Charles Klein's latest and most excellent play of the year, "The Third Degree," which enjoys the distinction of a lofty purpose and being a fit companion to "The Lion and the Mouse." Unlike the latter, "The Third Degree" does not deal wholly with capital and love. Rather is it more interesting because of its treatment of the mysterious police "third degree." But the love story, as fascinating and enthralling as was Shirley Rossmore's and Jefferson Ryder's in "The Lion and the Mouse," is in evidence with all the vigor and spirit of the Klein style.

In "The Third Degree" Mr. Klein has introduced characters that other dramatists

seem able to make only puppets of, whereas he proves them living and breathing persons from the greater stage of real life.

There is not even one character introduced that does not have a mission to fulfill in the

eddy opera which has won such phenomenal success ever since its first production, will be the attraction at the Victoria theatre on November 24th. "King Dodo" comes well cast and with many metropolitan favorites. The

authors of those phenomenal successes, "The Time, the Place and the Girl," and "A Stubborn Cinderella." It enjoyed a run of two hundred nights at the La Salle Theatre, Chicago, and was universally conceded to be one of the most delightful and amusing musical shows presented to the public in a long time.

The locale of the play, Lower California, furnishes great scope for both the scenic artist and the costumer, and Manager Mort H. Singer has more than taken advantage of this by furnishing some very beautiful scenery and wonderful costumes.

The story told is both an interesting and amusing one, dealing as it does with the inmates of a sanitarium, known as "Sleepy Hollow Rest Cure," and the guests of a hotel named "Liberty Hall," most of whom are couples who have been divorced, or are seeking divorce. Ex-husbands and wives fraternize genially on one side of the "stage lawn," while the nervous wrecks of the sanitarium add to the fun on the other side. To this more or less happy colony comes the hustling salesman of a brand of baked beans, and it is not long after his arrival that the fun waxes fast and furious. With his ever ready nerve and wit he soon has everything topsy-turvy at both the sanitarium and hotel, and the situations caused by his mixing in other people's affairs and trying to bring together again divorced couples are extremely ludicrous. The first act comes to a hilarious finish with his attempted elopement with the daughter of a rival manufacturer of baked beans.

The second act takes place during the course of a garden fete on the lawn of the hotel, with our young hero still mixing up in the affairs of the other guests and keeping the fun going at a rapid gait until the finish, when the stern father relents, and the curtain falls on the marriage of the young couple.

During the course of the play fifteen musical numbers are introduced, many of which will send you home humming or whistling.

The company is a strong one, Bert Baker having the leading role. Mr. Baker is well known, having scored a big hit in "The Flower of the Ranch" and "The Prince of Tonight." He is supported by a large cast and a chorus comprising sixty well-known comedians, singers and dancers, including the famous Ned Wayburn brothers from the La Salle theatre.

### HE ALSO SMILED

A young couple entered a railway carriage and were immediately put down as a bridal pair. But they were remarkably self-possessed, and behaved with such sang froid that the other passengers began to doubt if their first surmise was correct after all.

As the train moved out, however, the young man rose to remove his overcoat, and a shower of rice fell out, while the passengers smiled broadly.

But even that did not affect the youth, who also smiled, and turning to his partner, remarked audibly:

"By jove, May! I've stolen the bridegroom's overcoat!"

"I have no patience with a man who makes the same mistake twice," declared a self-satisfied man in speaking to his wife of an unfortunate friend. "Neither have I," agreed the lady, "when there are so many other mistakes to make."



MISS BILLIE BURKE IN "LOVE WATCHES"



legitimate unfolding of the drama; but, where it is necessary for a character to appear on the scene, it comes on as naturally as though it had just stepped in from the crowded street where all manner of human beings are constantly passing in review.

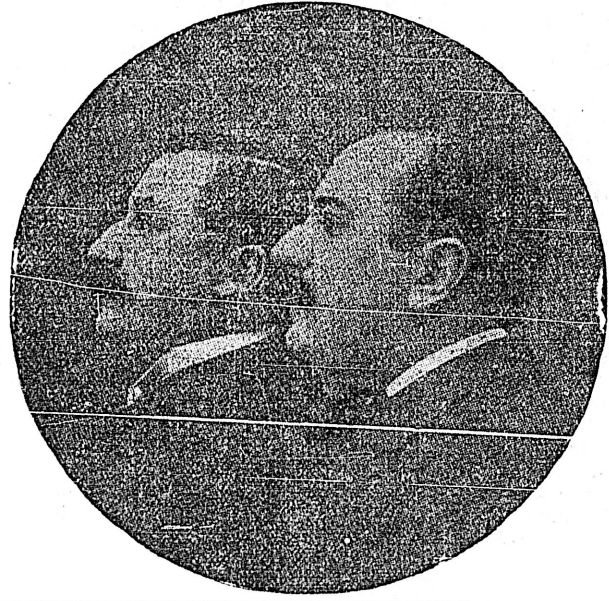
A happy faculty of Mr. Klein's, which he has brought to bear strongly in this play, is the fact that his story trips along to the extreme delight of the person who has come to witness the child of the author's genius. Never for a moment does the story lag; it is frequently heightened in interest by the clever sally of some of the characters or a new turn in the affairs that govern all things, just as naturally as in any big case in our everyday courts.

A master-stroke is credited to Henry B. Harris for his foresight in selecting the presenting company. He has chosen wisely and his patrons are the richer for his wisdom. The cast comprises Paul Everton, Fernanda Elisca, E. A. Eberle, Malcolm Duncan, Irene Oshier, Alfred Moore, T. L. Coleman, H. H. Forseman, Ralph Ramsay, Francis Bonn and A. H. Symmons.

### "KING DODO."

Of all the comedy opera successes which have been produced in recent years no work of the kind has surpassed in popularity that of Pixley and Lauder's "King Dodo," which John Cort presents at the Victoria theatre Nov. 24th. The reasons for "King Dodo's" popularity are easily explained. In the first place it differs widely from the usual comedy opera in that there is not a line from the beginning until the end which can be misconstrued. It

Mrs. Robert de Fler and G. de Caillavet, the authors of "Love Watches," the comedy in which Miss Billie Burke will be seen at the Victoria theatre tomorrow night, are said to be the legitimate successors of Moliere and Halvey, who wrote "Frou Frou" and who were for many years the adored of the French theatre. Mm. de Fler and de Caillavet, it is said, have the same delightful appreciation as the older writers of what the French call "les petites sentimens." They have exquisite wit, they know theatrical values thoroughly and they get their humor and fun and dramatic situations without vulgarity.



work of this kind. From the opening chorus until the finale there is a flow of melody that not only pleases the ear, but is of that quality which once heard is not easily forgotten. "King Dodo" is being presented with all the attention to detail that characterizes all of John Cort's productions. The scenery, properties and effects are all new and the costumes are gorgeous in their beauty.

"King Dodo," the Pixley and Lauder's com-

chorus is attractive and the scenic environment is magnificent. The gowns worn by the female principals and chorus are beautiful creations.

### "HONEYMOON TRAIL"

which will be the attraction at this theatre on November 16, is a musical comedy from the pens of Adams, Hough & Howard, the

### HE WAS ANNOYED

A retired naval chaplain became rector of an English country parish. On one occasion his parishioners, wishing to give him a surprise, bought a flag for the church tower.

When the rector saw it hoisted on the tower he at once ordered it to be taken down. On being asked his reason for doing so, he indignantly answered:—

"Allow that flag to fly over my church? Never. Do you know what that particular flag signifies? 'In distress; want a pilot!'"

### HE DID NOT PRAY

The mother of the twins found them fighting furiously. The larger twin was on top, and was beating Tommy about the face and head.

"Why, Willie, how dare you strike your brother like that?" cried the mother, taking the boy by the ear and pulling him off.

"I had a good cause to strike him," Willie said.

"What do you mean?" she asked. "Why," said Willie, with a righteous air, "didn't I let him use my bed all last Saturday on condition that he'd say my prayers for me every night this week? And here I've just found out that he's skipped three days."

She—"I suppose it would break your heart if I were to say that I could only be a sister to you!" He—"Not at all. I'm used to having girls say that."

"You say the question is not whether he will marry her?" "Not if you wish to be technically correct. The question is whether she will let him escape."

## The Canal at Panama

Four hundred years ago the idea came into the minds of the early Spanish colonists of Central America of having a canal to cut the Panama Isthmus of fifty-four miles across and join the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans a few degrees north of the equator. It was after certain preliminaries in 1880 that the canal scheme was floated by M. de Lesseps, who had successfully finished the Suez canal, became the president of the French company which undertook it. The great French engineer had, from his plan being carried out in the Suez enterprise, become a strong advocate of the sea-level plan of canal, and this, as we shall see, became, as against the lock-system canal, a subject of debate during all these nearly thirty years, if indeed it is yet entirely dead.

In 1889 the canal company went into liquidation, and the work on the great enterprise was suspended. After some years the congress of the United States acquired, at a cost of \$40,000,000, the property rights of the Panama Canal Company, and also obtained from the Republic of Colombia a strip of six miles wide, afterwards ten, from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific ocean.

In 1904 the perennial question of a sea-level canal came up for discussion before an international commission appointed and convened by the President of the United States at Washington. The experts made a majority report recommending a sea-level, the minority report was in favor of a lock canal.

Almost unanimously the commission adopted the minority report and the sea-level received another knock-down. Certain enlargements and changes have since been made, such as a breakwater from Sosa to Naos Island, protecting the channel against silting,

the widening of a four and a half miles cut, the erection of three breakwaters in Colon harbor, and, most important, the enlargement of the locks.

One of the determining factors in the contest between the sea-level and lock-systems of canals is the greater cost of the former. A fair estimate of the canal being built according to the lock-system is \$375,000,000, while the canal of the sea-level type would cost \$503,000,000. One of the most agreeable changes in the work of the canal at the present time, when the working population numbers 25,000 souls, is that made by the department of sanitation by which it is said to be one of the healthiest localities in the world. The force of laborers consists of 6,000 Spaniards with a few Italians, the remainder being natives of the West Indies. All the skilled labor, the clerical force and the higher officials are Americans recruited at Washington. It is expected that the canal will be completed in six years from the present time.

The amount of material to be taken out by excavation in 1904 was 174,666,595 cubic yards; the amount to be taken out from 1909 to 1915 to complete the work is 108,765,792. It will take the very greatest energy to complete the canal in the time thus set for it. When the canal is finished the changes to be made in transportation of grain from the Pacific slope, including also our Canadian plains, in Alberta and Saskatchewan, will be matters of absorbing interest to the transcontinental railways both in the United States and Canada.

"I ran into town today to do some shopping, dear," said Mrs. Subbubs entering her husband's office, "and I—" "I see," he interrupted, "and you just ran in here because you ran out!" "Ran out?" "Yes, of money."

## People Who Cook for King

Mr. Menager, the head cook at Buckingham Palace, occupies an important post in the royal household. His salary is \$10,000 per annum, and he is recognized as being one of the greatest culinary artists in the world. The royal kitchens and the whole kitchen staff are under his complete control, says London Answers.

Opening off the main kitchen at one side of it are half a dozen smaller kitchens, and on the other side there are four offices, where the clerical work in connection with the kitchen department is attended to. One of these offices is Mr. Menager's private room.

Mr. Menager does not live in Buckingham Palace, but has his private residence close to it. On arriving at the palace—usually about 11 o'clock in the morning—his first care is to inspect the lunch menu for that day, which has been prepared by his first assistant, and also the menu for breakfast the following morning. He then prepares the dinner menu for the following day—a task that occupies him usually a couple of hours.

No two dinners at the royal table are ever the same. Certain dishes are from time to time repeated, frequently by special request of the king, but what may be termed the general scheme of each dinner is always different. One of the side kitchens is reserved solely for Mr. Menager's use, where he carries out experimental culinary operations and is constantly elaborating and working out new ideas. Some dishes have taken him months of preparation before he has decided to put them into the menu. There is one particular sauce which Mr. Menager invented some years ago for which the king has a particular liking. Mr. Menager was making experiments for more than three years before he served this sauce to the royal table.

There are many dishes, by the way, which

can be tasted nowhere except at the royal table. The secret of their preparation is known only to Mr. Menager, and he guards such secrets with great care. None of his assistants has the least notion of how these special dishes and sauces are prepared. They simply have the handling of the raw materials, and each assistant carries out different directions in his preparation for table.

The dinner menu is submitted every day to their majesties for approval; but this is a mere matter of form, for neither the king nor the queen ever thinks of altering or interfering with Mr. Menager's arrangements.

At 3 o'clock a report is laid before the great chef by the order clerk of the various meats that have been ordered in accordance with Mr. Menager's instructions of the day before, and also what is called a kitchen report is given to him by the head assistant cook—which is a detailed statement of the manner in which the dinner for that night is to be prepared. After seeing that everything is in order for their evening's work, Mr. Menager generally leaves the palace about 4 o'clock returning at 6.30, when he never fails to make a personal inspection of the various ranges, ovens and stoves, and takes a careful note of the temperature in each.

The preparation of the royal dinner is then begun. Mr. Menager remains in the kitchen while the work is going forward, keeping a keen eye on everything and everyone, and issuing from time to time instructions to his first lieutenant. At ten minutes to 9 o'clock a bell is rung, and the servants who are to bear the dishes to the state dining room enter the kitchen.

At 9 o'clock dinner is served, and Mr. Menager's work for the day is over. He remains in his private room until 10 o'clock, when he

receives a message from the king commending the dinner. This is a ceremony his majesty never forgets to perform.



# HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

## PASSING COMMENTS

(Richard L. Pocock)

As the world treats us, so we speak of it. That I suppose is the reason for the somewhat pessimistic articles concerning the shooting that have appeared recently in the news columns of a contemporary. The writer must have had poor bags. Possibly I have been exceptionally lucky, so that I can write more optimistically of the shooting as I have found it. However that may be, from personal observation the facilities for a day's good sport not too far from home seem to me to be still by no means despicable. During the week I have heard excellent reports of good sport from quite a number of others.

Fishermen have been doing very well indeed in near by waters, several fine baskets having been reported. One well-known sportsman has been showing his friends, hanging up on his premises, the biggest buck he remembers ever shooting on the island, while another has returned from a trip to the Qualicum river with tales of having to stop fishing through getting more fish than he could dispose of, bringing down with him to prove his assertions, a dozen two-pounders caught on the last day of the season.

Two guns on Sunday and Monday last had a mixed bag of twenty-one various birds, and one deer, and others, doubtless, of whom I have not heard, and equally well. Of course, it stands to reason that, as the city grows, the free shooting in the near neighborhood is not likely to improve to any extent, but still, if we can prevail on the authorities to give the game rather more adequate protection in the home districts by putting on more salaried wardens to protect it from the lawless, there is no reason why we should not all enjoy a little good sport in the season for many years to come without having to make expeditions to remote districts. Complaints have been made by some of the scarcity of blue grouse. Of course, all sportsmen who know are aware of the fact that big bags of blue grouse are not likely to be made as late as October, and that was why the season's opening was delayed a month, to give these birds a chance to recover from the massacres of previous seasons, when enormous bags were made of young birds easily shot; as for the willow grouse, it is early in the season yet for the best willow grouse shooting. If those who complain that these birds are very scarce will wait a little until the birds have come out of the swamps and bottom lands into the higher and drier ground, I fancy that they will not find they are quite so diminished in numbers as they imagine. Pheasant shooting also is usually better a little later, when the birds come out of the bush more and the ferns are down and the leaves off the trees. If deer and quail are any scarcer than they were last year, then I must have been exceptionally lucky in seeing as many of them this year as I have done. Personally I believe the quail are increasing rapidly in most districts and am exceedingly well pleased to be able to say so, as they are a bird, insignificant to the pot-hunter, but highly valued by the sportsman and keen shot.

There is a clause in the game laws which forbids the killing of game for their hides alone, it would be a good thing to add a clause forbidding the killing of them for their heads alone or merely for the sake of wanton slaughter. Good sportsmen we have with us in plenty of the genuine type, who, after slaying a big buck even a long way out, will stay with it and get it out even at the cost of utter exhaustion, pot-hunters we have with us a few, but we have unfortunately it seems others who are neither sportsmen nor are they honestly open pot-hunters, but who make a parade of good sportsmanship but will slay a fine buck within a few hundred yards of a road and yet leave the carcass to rot because the weather is too warm and it is too much trouble to pack it. The game warden came across a case at the opening of the season where a big buck was left to rot within about three hundred yards of the Cowichan Lake road through the man who shot it had three companions with him to help pack it out.

The last two issues of the London "Field" contains two very exhaustive articles on the big game of British Columbia by Lincoln Wilbur. In these articles the writer is very laudatory of the good work done by the provincial game warden in preserving and fostering the supply of the big game which is such a strong attraction to the readers of the "Field" for whom these articles are written. At the same time complaints are coming in every day of persistent infractions of the law as it affects the preservation of the small game of the Island. The laws are alright by general consent, but the measures taken to enforce them are absolutely farcical. How one man can be expected to adequately patrol and enforce the law in the whole of the Island is rather difficult to understand. It may be that it is considered unnecessary to do more than trust to the honor of those who frequent the woods with firearms. In that case, unfortunately, the trust is too often misplaced. The popping of guns goes merrily on through the Saanich districts, one Victoria hotel at least had venison on its bill of fare for last Sunday's dinner, and one of the morning papers of the date of writing has an account of a systematic traffic in the carcasses of deer between Vancouver Island (where deer are sold only in defiance of the law), and the Mainland. By the way, the time

has certainly arrived when all sale of game should be made illegal.

Admittedly good work has been done in the better preservation of big game and steps have been taken and money spent successfully to stop its wanton slaughter on the Mainland, at any rate. But the majority of the sportsmen resident here are selfish enough not to care a hang whether Lord This-or-That takes away his limit allowance of our big game heads or not so long as we can get our brace or two of birds occasionally, and we feel that our claims come first to the services of the game wardens.

## A MONSTER ALASKAN BEAR

At the Museum of Natural History, New York City, may be seen the largest mounted bear in the world, and which is claimed to be the biggest ever killed. It is from the wilds of the Alaska Peninsula, and for a year this great trophy has been in the hands of taxidermists, who have patiently and skillfully modeled the giant form in clay and snugly fitted thereon the immense coat of brown fur. I was permitted some close glimpses of the work behind the scenes of the preparation department, and also obtained a series of typical photographs, together with an account by a member of the hunting party, covering the incidents connected with the bear's capture.

First, here are some of the measurements of the big bear. In life he was about the size of an ox, measured nearly nine feet from nose to tail, stood five feet in height, and weighed 1,600 pounds. The great skin would easily afford cover for eight or ten men, and the spread of one of the long-clawed feet takes up a square foot of ground. Truly a formidable adversary, capable of dealing death with a single blow of his powerful paws. It was fortunate, from a naturalist's and educational standpoint, that so valuable a specimen of the big game of the country did not fall into the hands of natives, or careless, commercial white hunters. Owing to persistent hunting by both Indian and white sportsmen, many of the large and splendid types of animals of sub-Arctic America are fast being exterminated notwithstanding the restrictions of the game laws. To secure and permanently preserve some of the great forest denizens for the benefit of science, as well as intelligent big game lovers, some \$5,000 was contributed for a systematic roundup of the animal inhabitants of the southeast Alaska region, under the direction of a well-known and experienced Arctic hunter. The main feature of the last trip was a great bear hunt, lasting nineteen days, the most important trophy of which was the 1,600 pound specimen here described.

Seated within the shadow of big Bruin, the writer had an hour's chat with a member of the expedition: "After a voyage of three weeks from Seattle, we reached Sand Point, Alaska. At Unga Island two experienced native trappers were engaged. On May 15th, from the head of Portage Bay, we began to transport our supplies and camp outfit over the nine-mile portage to Herendeen Bay. This was tiresome and difficult work, as the snow was deep and soft in many places, rendering travel exceedingly fatiguing and slow. Four days were consumed in this way. After resting several days, reconnoitering, and getting our effects, ammunition, etc., into shape, we traveled by open boat, keeping near the Bering Sea coast for about thirty-five miles, and established our first camp well up on Moller Bay, located in the zone frequented by large brown bears, which roam over the Alaskan Peninsula west of the tree line. About April 15th they come out from their winter dens to forage for food, such as fish, grass, roots, etc., retiring again about the last week of September. They do not go far from the den at first and often return at night. They have many cunning methods of securing food, the most ingenious of which is probably that of capturing salmon. This is done as follows: As soon as the salmon begin to enter the streams, Bruin makes fishing his chief business. The fish usually ascend the streams in large numbers during the entire summer, and the supply is practically unlimited. In fishing, bears do not get all their prey in shallow water, small streams, or on bars, as is generally supposed, but often go into comparatively deep water in large rivers. Nearly all the fishing is done at night or very early morning, though their habits in this respect have become somewhat changed in recent years since they have been hunted so much. The cubs do not attempt to fish, but stay on the bank and receive contributions. The old bear stands upright and wades in the water, even up to her neck, going very slowly with the current, watching the water and scarcely making a ripple in it. She holds her forepaws down at her sides, with the claws spread, and when she feels a salmon rubbing against her clutches it and throws it on the bank to the eager cubs. After supplying her offspring, she puts the next fish in her mouth and goes ashore to eat it. Only the choice parts are devoured, such as the two sides. The cubs, however, are not so particular, and consume the whole fish. Hunting ground squirrels and digging them out seems to be a combination of business and pleasure for the bear, and he becomes so intent on the game that he is easily approached. Sometimes he steals along a hillside and tries to catch the squirrel by a sudden pounce; but this method usually fails. When the squirrel dodges into its nearby burrow, new tactics are adopted; the bear immediately begins to dig, throwing out big tufts and clods at each stroke, using the left

paw chiefly, and watching the hole intently all the time. While this is going on, the squirrel sometimes runs out between the legs of the bear and makes for another hole. Possibly he is caught by a quick pounce. If he escapes, excavations begin immediately at the new hole. The bear digs for a few strokes, and then stops to poke his nose into the hole and sniff. Finally his efforts are successful and the luckless squirrel is devoured.

"On the last of May we were destined to bring down the 1,600-pound brown bear, the largest ever taken on the Alaskan Peninsula, and the record-breaking specimen of the world. A new camp was established still farther up on Moller Bay. While hunting the country, a bear was sighted well up the mountain-side, and even at half a mile the glasses showed him to be a huge beast. By making a detour we came up within two hundred yards of our game, standing broadside to our aim. The first shot struck him in the shoulder. He roared with pain, reared, pawed the air, and then came down on all-fours and charged us. When about 100 yards away our leader fired two shots, both bullets entering the skull above the eyes, and the big beast fell dead. Of the ten brown bears secured by the expedition at Moller Bay, nine were of the species *Ursus Merriami* (Allen), and one, the big fellow, *Ursus dalli* gyas (Merriam). The two species proved to be readily distinguishable by both cranial and external characteristics.

"Incidentally, I may say that the Alaskan Peninsula, south of Bering Sea, is the habitat of the largest brown bears in the world, and likewise the best region for their hunting in all America."—Lillian E. Zeh, in Field and Stream.

## SOME PROBLEMS OF THE SHOT GUN

Experiments with shot guns seldom take the form, so usual with rifles, of testing their ability to hit a mark. Yet this comes nearer the conditions of practical use than many of the other tests that are made. Mere shooting at game or clay birds tells only a small fraction of the whole story, for a kill results from the action of a few pellets in the charge, the position of the rest being entirely unrecorded. A gun, or either of the barrels of a gun, might so throw its charge that the top edge only of the pattern struck the point aimed at. A consistent and skilful shooter might with such a gun make good average shooting, in complete ignorance of the fact that the whole of the killing was being done by the upper half of the pattern, say half an ounce out of the total charge. The tendency of his own personal error might be to shoot beneath his bird, so that a very slight deviation from a true aim would carry the boundary edge of the pattern below the bird. The relatively large margin which exists to correct shooting over the bird would so seldom come into use that the lower portion of the pattern could be written off as so much waste. The shooter's requirement is a gun which will centre the charge on the mark aimed at. A slight tendency on the high side is not a bad thing to correct the tendency amongst most shooters to aim low. Too much artificial allowance is undoubtedly a bad thing, because it places a premium on aiming off the object, when the first principle of shooting should be to aim dead at it, subject only to an allowance or lead to cover the movement of the bird during the time occupied by the shot charge in covering the intervening distance.

It is difficult to lay down any hard and fast rules concerning the properties of shot guns in general as regards their power to centre the charge around the point aimed at, simply because there is a striking dearth of experimental data concerning this particular aspect of shot gun behavior. Great importance has always been attached to the registration of pattern on the plate, and it has been customary for the 30 inch circle to be drawn around a selected centre, it being assumed that the deviation from the mark aimed at is the personal error of the shooter. In a large majority of cases this explanation no doubt fits the facts. It certainly seems wonderfully difficult to hit a sitting rabbit. But it is really remarkable that the use of a rifle rest beneath the fore end frequently fails to eliminate these unexplained divergencies. For example, a gun which has received a considerable amount of use was found, when tested, to shoot a fairly consistent to in. low at 40 yards, so minimizing the value of the spread by this self-same amount. In other words, 12 in. low would probably mean a miss, against which the power to err without penalty 3 ft. in the opposite direction represents but poor compensation. Alignment was taken with the eye looking over the breech and just seeing the foresight and perhaps an inch or two of the muzzle. Owing to the greater thickness of metal at the breech end of the gun as compared with the muzzle, the line of aim makes an angle with the axis of the barrel representing at least 1-in. elevation per yard for all for all ranges. This would give 4 in. at 40 yards, which exactly covers the drop of the shot due to gravity whilst traveling that distance. Therefore, in the gun under discussion, there remained a further 10 in. of drop to be accounted for by recoil phenomena not as yet fully understood. That is to say finding the shot strikes low, one assumes the muzzle dips. On the other hand, if it was found to strike high, it would be quite as simple to find an explanation based on up-throw, due to the butt being beneath the line of the barrels. However, the gun was sent to the makers for the stock to be straightened so that the bend at the butt was reduced from 2 1/8 in. to 1 7/8 in., with something intermediate at the comb.

It was then decided to test the patterning properties of the gun, paying due regard to

the position of the selected circle with reference to the mark aimed at. The alignment of the first five shots was taken by bringing the eye down to the level of the breech, notwithstanding that the altered shape of the stock made it difficult to get so low down. This test gave the shooting of the barrels. The remaining five shots of the ten-shot series were then fired with the cheek and eye, taking up the position that would be adopted when handling the gun in the ordinary fashion. That is to say, the eye was about 1-4 in. above the level of the breech, and as the distance from the eye to the muzzle is as nearly as possible one yard, this represented 10 in. at 40 yards of extra elevation. The following were the results obtained:

TABLE I.—Combined Test of Pattern and Position of Selected 30in. Circle, with reference to spot aimed at. Charge used, 1 1/16 oz. No. 6 (289 pellets).

RIGHT BARREL.			LEFT BARREL.		
Pellets in 30in. circle at 40yds.	Position of circle, laterally.	Elevation, laterally.	Pellets in 30in. circle at 40yds.	Position of circle, laterally.	Elevation, laterally.
The first five shots were aimed with the eye closed down over the rib.					
1. 100	true	12in. right	11. 199	6in. low	5in. right
2. 132	6in. low	2in. right	12. 182	8in. low	5in. right
3. 167	Cartwheel pattern.	13. 169	12in. low	2in. right	3. 167
4. 175	6in. low	true	14. 167	Cartwheel pattern.	true
5. 103	6in. low	3in. right	15. 126	17in. low	true
Av. 4.5in. low 4.3in. right			Av. 10.8in. low 3.0in. right		
The next five were aimed with the cheek resting naturally on the stock.					
6. 100	2in. low	true	16. 155	6in. high	10in. right
7. 155	true	true	17. 177	3in. low	5in. right
8. 120	true	true	18. 193	true	5in. right
9. 134	3in. high	6in. right	19. 175	true	true
10. 125	6in. high	2in. right	20. 197	true	true
Av. 127 1/2in. high 1.6in. right			Av. 175 0.5in. high 4.9in. right		

The first immediately interesting fact is that it at once becomes absurd to give any numerical pattern value to the cartwheel formation to which a proportion of all shot gun patterns seem prone to take on. The point of aim being practically free of pellets, the circle would need to be scribed some 2 ft. therefrom, and as there are nearly an equal number of pellets in every part of the annulus, it would matter little whether the circle was drawn high, low, right, or left, so long as it is nowhere near the point aimed at. The other patterns from the right barrel were by no means regular enough to form a nice series, a circumstance which made it at times difficult to select one place more than another as the centre for the 30in. circle. However, the first five rounds gave four records, of which three were 6 in. low, and the other, round No. 1, was correct in elevation, but diverging 12 in. to the right. The corresponding shots from the left barrel contained another cartwheel pattern, and a moderately consistent low elevation with an average of rather more than 10 in. low. The mark aimed at was a circle of about 4 in. diameter roughly drawn on the whitewash. Aim was taken at the bottom edge of this mark, and all measurements were recorded herefrom. Perhaps the centre would have been a better zero point to adopt. This would convert the 10 in. low into 12 in. That the right barrel did not shoot so far down was either the chance behaviour of these shots, or the difficulty of correctly locating the centre of the wide spread which a cylinder pattern represents. The second half of each series of shots was fired with the artificial elevation given by the shape of the stock, and it was really remarkable to find how wonderfully well the zero had been adjusted. The persistent right-hand tendency of both barrels is difficult to account for, supposing it really exists. Alignment was in every case very carefully taken from the exact centre of the rib, and therefore the throw to the right must be classified as another recoil phenomenon or peculiarity due to the barrel itself, for which it would be quite as interesting to know the explanation as the remedy. Lateral deviation cannot satisfactorily be corrected by greater or less cast-off, because the shooter naturally endeavors to handle his gun in a manner that will bring the aligning eye central with the rib.

The shooter is indeed fortunate who possesses a gun which throws its charge a true line of the barrels without the necessity to elevate the eye abnormally above the rib. A defectively aligned gun may be used for a lifetime without the fault being suspected. Like irregular patterns, it may militate against the user developing the highest grade of skill. Certainly greater possibilities of improving one's shooting exist when the gun mounts readily to the shoulder, takes a natural bedding in true line with the eye, and places the charge of both barrels on the required spot, than is possible where true sighting produces a false result. The growing use of light charges, whether fired from 12-bore or 16-bore, provides evidence that our gunmakers, with the help of shooting schools and gun-fitting appliances, are becoming increasingly capable of building guns capable of centering the charge in the right place. Ten or even twenty per cent reduction of the charge is not felt if the remaining pellets are disposed to the best advantage, and it is in furtherance of the desire to increase this advantage to the greatest possible extent that more detailed attention will be paid in the future than in the past to the position of the pellets with reference to the mark aligned at. That guns are not all perfect in this respect has several times been suspected from the persistent tendency of a particular barrel to take a line of its own. As a general proposition it may be put forward that high quality barrels, symmetrical inside and out, and truly made on the most approved principles, would be more likely to shoot in harmony than a commonplace pair of tubes roughly put together and fitted with overweighted and badly joined ribs.

That the behavior of the gun referred to in the previous table is not exceptional may be shown by quoting the following results, which were obtained under similar conditions of test. Alignment in this instance was throughout taken with the eye just peeping over the breech, a position which was rendered natural by the shape of the stock:

TABLE II.—A Similar Test with Another Gun, taking natural aim throughout.

RIGHT BARREL.					LEFT BARREL.				
Pellets in 30in. circle at 40yds.	Position of circle, laterally.	Elevation, laterally.	Pellets in 30in. circle at 40yds.	Position of circle, laterally.	Elevation, laterally.	Pellets in 30in. circle at 40yds.	Position of circle, laterally.	Elevation, laterally.	Pellets in 30in. circle at 40yds.
1. 100	Cartwheel pattern.	12. 160	4in. low	5in. right	1. 100	Cartwheel pattern.	12. 160	4in. low	5in. right
2. 206	3in. low	true	11. 196	7in. low	3in. left	2. 206	3in. low	true	11. 196
3. 226	5in. low	4in. left	13. 160	2in. low	1in. right	3. 226	5in. low	4in. left	13. 160
4. 203	8in. low	3 1/2in. left	14. 183	6in. low	4in. right	4. 203	8in. low	3 1/2in. left	14. 183
5. —	Cartwheel pattern.	15. 210	12in. low	1in. left	5. —	Cartwheel pattern.	15. 210	12in. low	1in. left
6. 196	7in. low	7in. left	16. 200	true	true	6. 196	7in. low	7in. left	16. 200
7. 189	9in. low	6in. left	17. 184	7in. low	true	7. 189	9in. low	6in. left	17. 184
8. 156	7in. low	2in. left	18. 220	5in. low	1in. right	8. 156	7in. low	2in. left	18. 220
9. 220	5in. low	2in. right	19. 211	6in. low	2in. right	9. 220	5in. low	2in. right	19. 211
10. 197	7in. low	5in. left	20. 221	6in. low	true	10. 197	7in. low	5in. left	20. 221
Av. 197 6.4in. low 3.2in. left					Av. 195 5.5in. low 0.9in. right				

Both barrels evidently shot at least 6 in. low at 40 yards. This seems a small fraction of the total killing circle, and yet the appearance of the patterns suggested that the bulk of the charge was very decidedly beneath the mark aimed at. The left barrel shot as nearly as possible true as regards lateral deviation, but more experience is needed before an opinion can be expressed as to whether the results obtained should be considered regular or the reverse. The 3 in. throw of the right barrel towards the left is fairly consistent, and would make a shooter a little inclined to miss behind birds crossing from left to right. This tendency would naturally be emphasized by the experience gained shooting at birds crossing in the opposite direction, where the proper allowance would be diminished by the same 3 in. Whether the amount of lateral and vertical deviations which have been dealt with in this article exceed, or otherwise, the allowable or the unavoidable differences of the behavior of guns no attempt has been made to say. Certainly pattern testing is better conducted on the system of a selected circle than by aiming at a circle previously drawn, but the record is not complete unless the position of the circle relative to the spot aimed at is defined for each shot. The regular adoption of this system of registration will lead to the automatic accumulation of statistics, which cannot fail to prove interesting as time goes on.

## VULGARITY OF THE TRANSPARENT BLOUSE

In the course of an article on the dress of business girls, which appears in the July number of The Girl's Own Paper and Woman's Magazine, the editor says:

"I must allude to a style of dress that is far more objectionable than anything I have mentioned so far, and that is the transparent blouse, which permits the onlooker to study the cut and make of a girl's underwear. Of course, this style of blouse is by no means peculiar to the office girl; it is worn by girls and women of all grades of society—and all of them vulgar.

"To speak quite plainly: Is it nice or refined for a girl to give opportunity to all and sundry who may come into her office—possibly men for the most part, and not necessarily all gentlemen at that—to study the trimming of her underwear, which she has emphasized by adding colored ribbons that specially attract the eye when white might pass unnoticed? The girl who dresses in this way is fast losing one of the greatest assets and charms of her girlhood—her personal reticence. Men have a saying among themselves, which it would be well to bear in mind: 'The thinner the blouse, the commoner the girl.' And the most hardened men of the world will denounce the way girls appear in offices and public vehicles in these vulgarly suggestive garments."

## A FOOLISH SUPERSTITION

"What is the reason," asks Josef Hofmann, writing in the Ladies' Home Journal, "for this curious and out-of-date superstition that music can be studied better abroad than in America?"

"I have personally known," continues the famous pianist, "not fewer than five American teachers who have struggled here for many a year without gaining that high recognition which they deserve. And now? Now they are in the various capitals of Europe, receiving the highest fees that were ever paid for instruction; and they receive these high fees from American students who through their studios. That the indifference of their compatriots drove these men practically out of their country proved to be of advantage to them; but how ought those to be regarded who failed to keep them here? The wrong is irreparable in that these men do not think of returning to America except as visitors. The duty of American students and lovers of good music is to see to it that such capable teachers as are still here should remain here. The mass of emigration to Europe of our music students should cease."

"Now, Pat, would you sooner lose your money or your life?" "Why, me loife, yer reverence; I want me money for me old age."

"Have you any nice fresh farmers' eggs?" inquired a precise old lady at a grocery shop. "No, madam," replied the practical assistant, "but we have some very good hens' eggs." She took three to try.



## The Spider's Web

It is only if we get up early that we see cobwebs in their full beauty. We must be up betimes if we mean to catch these silvery webs while their gossamer is still intact and their delicate designs not yet spoiled by the little wind that is sure to spring up when once the day has come. We must be weather-wise, too, if our heroism of early rising in wintry weather is to meet with its reward, and we can tell a little over night, for a still dampish evening usually means a still, misty morning. The beauty and visibility of the cobwebs so depend on atmospheric conditions, and unless there is the cold dampness in the air there will not be the rows of minute silvery bells on the cobwebs which emphasize and make the strands visible and which are in reality infinitesimal drops of moisture.

The webs are so fascinating in their early unspoiled beauty, for no two are alike. Each has had its own architect, who seems to have made a special study of his own particular conditions and most cunningly used every natural advantage that came in his way. Then there are the distinct different kinds, two very obvious ones seen in any garden are the ones that remind us of tatted doilies, a circle, or portion of a circle with lines radiating called the Orbicularia. Another, the thin closely woven sheet of web suspended among branches, called the Relictularia, which must take a lot of spinning.

Our old childish idea of the spider spinning his own thread is rather knocked on the head when we learn about the silk glands, and how the silk issues from many papillae and is united into one strong thread. The hinder legs of the spider have this work to do, and if we watch when the spinning is going on, we shall see how busy they are, but it is the third claw in particular that is used for this purpose of arranging the web and uniting the different lines into one thread. It has been noticed that those spiders which spin the most exquisite webs (Eperides) have this claw very much developed, and in those spiders who hunt their prey instead of spinning snares, this leg is entirely absent.

Sometimes, too, as children, we have wound the strands of a web and wondered if something could not be made of such beautiful fine silken thread. About one hundred and sixty years ago a Frenchman named Le Bon had the same idea and actually succeeded in weaving stockings and gloves from it, but no cultivation of spiders for this purpose has ever succeeded, though it has once or twice been tried, because the spider itself is such a voracious and cannibalistic creature.

Altogether the spider itself is not an attractive character, and even his beautiful web loses a little of our admiration when we realize it is, after all, nothing but a cunningly woven snare. In it sits a cruel and relentless beast of prey, waiting to see its victim entangled and ready to dart out, bind him with fresh ropes and devour him. Also, its domestic traits do not show it in a much better light. In the courting season, unless the male spider be as big and as strong as the female, there will always be a tragic fate hanging over his head. If he fail in any way to please his exacting mistress, she very quickly and effectually disposes of him by eating him up! And, as in nearly all the species of spiders the male is inferior to the female in strength and size, one shudders to think how often this gruesome domestic drama is acted. There is, however, one ray of hope for the poor male, he is more active and more agile than her he woos, so let us trust he sometimes puts discretion before chivalry and does not scorn to run away!

In her motherly instincts, too, the spider is anything but old-fashioned. She does not allow her young to be much trouble. In the case of the garden spider (Araneus), the eggs are laid in a cocoon, which is suspended somewhere near her web and about which she troubles no more. However, one must own that most spiders are a little more concerned for their offspring and carry them about on their backs all they are big enough to fend for themselves.

We have sometimes wondered what the strands of gossamer are that float down onto our noses from apparently nowhere, and have sometimes wondered if they were spun by some particular species of spider that did not trouble to form them into a web. Sometimes the air is full of them and we see them lying, like a white film, on bushes and trees. We learn, however, it is a youthful sport of young spiders of different species. On fine autumn mornings they climb to the tops of fences and bushes and emit a thread or tuft of threads which soon become strong enough to bear them, and on which they sit and let the wind carry them to great heights. Lucky young spiders! How we envy them their youthful sport. Would that we too could manufacture a flying machine so easily and inexpensively, how gaily would we float off to great heights on fine autumn mornings!

After all, the worst has some redeeming trait, and with the spider it is certainly his gift of spinning and the beauty of his webs will help us not to judge him too harshly.

Not a few learned scientists have given years of their lives to the scientific study of spiders, and have produced weighty tomes embodying the results of their researches. To the scientist, of course, the spider has scientific value, as has many another uninteresting creature and natural phenomenon; but the housewife has not yet been trained to learn of their domestic efficiency nor to appreciate their housely advantages. Perhaps this state of af-

fairs may never be brought about; but it is most unwise to announce results in the world of science, for very many times what seemed definite conclusions have been swept to one side by some brilliant discovery or some unexpected conclusion.

I have not, however, thought to write of the scientific aspects of the spider, but simply to draw attention to the real beauty of many of his webs. These are often more than charming and more than ingenious. The student of Nature may well pause for a moment in his scientific studies, and enjoy, if he can, the ethereal but real beauty of these wonderful nature-creations. It will be time well spent and thoroughly enjoyable.—Carine Cadby.

### ABDUL HAMID IN CAPTIVITY

Abdul Hamid, ex-sultan of Turkey, is said to be getting gradually accustomed to his captivity. He sees fewer murderers among his paid attendants, sleeps better and takes the keenest interest in the newspapers, which he has read to him each day by his favorite wife. As may be imagined, his majesty is not a bit delighted over the glowing accounts of his brother's virtues and brilliant plans. Sometimes the details are more than he can stand and he gets into a dreadful passion, usually winding up the "seance" by boxing his wife's ears and tearing up the newspaper. "Why is it," he once furiously exclaimed, "that the people like my brother when they hate me?" Terror no longer reigns among his attendants, and Abdul Hamid sometimes receives very frank replies. On this occasion Fethy Bey spoke up. "Because the people do not like what you like, and like what you do not." A few days later the ex-sultan was complaining to Fethy Bey that his only distraction was the newspapers and when they were finished he had nothing to amuse himself with. His guardian suggested that he should write the memoirs of his reign. "You are constantly saying that you have been cruelly misjudged, and that you have done only good by Turkey," remarked Fethy. "Write your memories and perhaps people will then understand how they misjudged you." The other admitted that this was an excellent idea, but unfortunately he had not the necessary notes and papers to compile them. All these had been left behind in his hasty flight from Yildiz Kiosk. "But after all," added the dethroned monarch sadly, "I am sure that the historians will vindicate me, and even if the Turkish historians do not do so I am certain that the foreign historians will do me justice."

### Abdul as Carpenter

Having abandoned the idea of becoming an author, Abdul Hamid has fallen back on his old hobby—carpentering. A small room at Villa Allatini has been fitted up for that purpose and a full set of joiners tools ordered from a Parisian factory. Though he has taken eleven wives to Saloniki, he rarely sees any of them, excepting the mother of his son, Emil Effendi. The sultanas find their days very long. To break the monotony of their existence they asked to be allowed to read the newspapers. But their crusty master would not even permit this distraction. "What do you want with newspapers?" he inquired. "They are not for you to read." To prevent any disobedience his majesty sees to it that the papers are burned as soon as he finishes them. The young son, Hamid Effendi, is also chafing under his captivity.

### Treasures of Yildiz Kiosk

Like the dethroned shah, Abdul Hamid is making a desperate struggle to retain his fortune, and declares that his brother's partisans have not heard the last word about the treasures of Yildiz Kiosk. It seems that the inventory of this palace, commenced a few days after the new Sultan's accession, has just been completed. The work was considerably delayed by the reticence of the two eunuchs, who still have a fear that Abdul Hamid may be reinstated, to reveal the treasures and their hiding places. Only a few days ago a most valuable collection of ivory was discovered under the ex-Sultan's Arab temple. In a subterranean passage not far from this were discovered fifteen tin biscuit boxes filled with uncut gems. Carefully concealed in Abdul's workshop were two caskets containing bank notes valued at about 300,000 Turkish pounds. Three safes containing gold, silver and jewels were discovered in the so-called "tacheoda," or stone room. An old valise accidentally stumbled over in a heap of rubbish was found to contain valuable jewellery and 136,000 Turkish pounds of stocks. Shares and deposits mounting up to several millions were also discovered in a couple of large iron safes standing in one of his majesty's numerous bedrooms.

### INSOMNIA CURE

"A friend once told me of a sure cure for sleeplessness. Eat a pint of peanuts and drink two or three glasses of milk before going to bed, said he, and I'll warrant you'll be asleep within half an hour. I did as he suggested. My friend was right. I did go to sleep very soon after my retirement. Then a friend with his head under his arm came along and asked me if I wanted to buy his feet. I was negotiating with him, when the dragon on which I was riding slipped out of his skin and left me floating in mid-air. While I was considering how I should get down, a bull with two heads peered over the edge of the wall and said he would haul me up if I would first climb up and rig

a windlass for him. So as I was sliding down the mountainside the brakeman came in, and I asked him when the train would reach my station. 'We passed your station four hundred years ago,' he said, calmly folding the train up and slipping it into his vest pocket. At this juncture the clown bounded into the ring and pulled the centerpole out of the ground, lifting the tent and all the people in it up, up, while I stood on the earth below watching myself go out of sight among the clouds above. Then I awoke, and found I had been asleep almost ten minutes."—China Mail.

### BOY CHOIRS SURPASS WOMEN'S

Boy choirs versus choirs composed of women are discussed in favor of the former by A. Madely Richardson, Mus. Doc., in an article entitled "Church Music Today and Tomorrow," which appears in an English journal called The Guardian. Dr. Richardson explains that the reason for his preference lies in the fact that the incompleteness of a boy's life and the immaturity of his experience enables his voice to convey in a more convincing way the lessons that religion aims to teach.

## Matapas, the Avenger

(By Henry Dubois.)

When in Paris I often spent the evening with my friend, Pierre Helis, and on such occasions we would often talk far into the night. Nothing, indeed, interested me more than a talk with him, for his knowledge of many things was extraordinary, and recently he had been very much interested in occultism.

The last time I visited him he appeared to be almost mentally unbalanced. He did not hear me coming, and when I slapped him on the shoulder and said, "Good evening," he was greatly startled, and looked at me with an expression in his eyes I had never seen before. It was quite a few moments before he was himself again.

"Pardon me, dear friend, if I appear impolite, but really I have some excuse for doing so. Because of something that happened

forgotten, but there are times when I see myself as I stood looking across the wall into the wonderful garden of the queen, where far more beautiful than all the flowers seemed to me she who walked there under the big fans of peacock feathers waved by black slaves.

"But I was only Heli, son of the Chief Chalchol, and she was the first of the favorites of Matapa, the son of the queen—his most precious property.

"Then came the day when the great tournament was fought inside the palace wall. In the centre box sat the queen and the son, and behind them stood the women of the court, and among them Mira, the favorite of Matapa.

"As I rode past with the other young men, swinging my lance in the air, my eyes sought her's and she saw me. The fight began, and still I saw only her. Is it that she was looking at me, and a desire to distinguish myself above all others filled my heart. I rode out all alone, swinging my lance and shouting, 'Who will fight me?'

"Then came forth Mokaka, the terror of his enemies on the battlefield, Matapa's right-hand man. Nobody dared meet him, but I, Heli, Chalchol's son, knocked him from his horse and was honored as a hero.

"I jumped from my saddle and cut off his head and showed it to the people, and in front of the queen's seat I stopped and threw my bloody booty at the feet of Mira. 'For you, Mira!' I shouted.

"Many were the days I stood at the garden wall and saw Mira walking on the path. I felt she knew I was there.

"I was generous with the keepers of the garden gate, and one day I talked to her. She saw that I adored her, and soon she learned to love me.

"Then came a time full of stolen happiness. Her ways bewitched me. Blessed be she forever for the happiness she gave me. Often when the veil of night was covering the city we met in the holy garden at the river, but the stolen happiness was not enough for us. We thirsted to own each other fully, and I arranged everything for our flight.

"My boat was lying among the rushes. I felt my way to our meeting place in the darkness and my hands met Mira's.

"Mira pressed tightly against me as we turned to go. Then I saw dark figures around us and knew that all was over. Matapa had taken his revenge. But I caught hold of a man, and with my hand in his beard, I turned his face toward the moonlight. It was Matapa I had in my hand, and before any one could stop me I cut his throat with my knife. But in his dying eyes I read the hatred that survives death.

"I remember but dimly what followed—how Mira and I expiated our crime on the blood-covered stone in front of the temple—but the memory of her love has remained with me during these thousands of years. I know the day is coming when we shall meet once more, and then I shall not have to be satisfied with her image, as now."

Pierre Helis sat motionless for a long time, covering his face with his hands, then he straightened himself up and looked at me.

"Thus it was that yesterday brought this terror, this dread of the mysterious to me. I had been out for a walk, trying to shake off this unreasonable fear which had been over me all day. When I returned here I met a man who stared at me as he passed. I had a sensation of pain. I felt I had met him before, but who he was and where we had met I did not know. His eyes seemed to follow me. Everywhere I saw them staring at me.

"After dinner my memory fought a hard struggle to recall him. I was no longer here, but where I used to live, and suddenly I saw his image distinctly. I knew him, and felt that he was here to take revenge."

Pierre Helis was silent, and wiped the perspiration from his forehead. He took from the table a visiting card and handed it to me.

"While I was out today the maid received this card from a gentleman, who insisted on seeing me. Look at it," he said.

On the card I read:

M. PHOCI DE MATAPAS,  
Zambesi, Afrique.

I felt strangely, but tried to calm him. The whole thing was merely a strange coincidence. It only made him irritated, and at last he asked me to leave him alone.

The next day I read in an evening paper that Pierre Helis had been murdered under peculiar circumstances. Nobody knew when and how the murder had been done.

The maid had found Pierre Helis in his library with his throat cut, crushing in his hand a visiting card similar to the one lying on his desk.

No one has ever been able to find the slightest trace of any person named Phoci de Matapas.

### MARK GETS HIS OWN BACK

Mark Twain once desired to borrow a book from a neighbor of his, but was told that, though he might refer to it in the library with pleasure, the books were never allowed to leave the house. Not long after the neighbor asked Mark Twain to lend him his lawn sprinkler. He was informed that the latter never allowed the sprinkler to leave his own garden, but that he was quite welcome to make use of it, if he liked, on the lawn of the humorist.



—From The Ladies' Field.

### LONG COAT AND MUFF OF SEAL-MUSQUASH AND SKUNK

Referring to the management of choirs in general, Dr. Richardson comments the motto of "Lead, don't drive." He would have the choir given as much freedom and self-government as consistent with discipline. In regard to the future of church music, he states that the subjects which will now be studied with more care and better results are: Monotony, the rendering of inflected responses, and chanting. The principles of chanting, the writer says, depend upon the original principles of singing itself, and vocal music traces its origin quite obviously to the natural inflections of the voice in speaking.

"Chanting," he says, "should be perfectly free and flexible. In the future," concludes Dr. Richardson, "the music presented by church musicians will be more and more deserving of appreciation. Its distinguishing marks will be earnestness, straightforwardness of purpose, and thoroughness. By these means it will become a greater power for good and a greater and stronger ally of religion."

Dr. Richardson is now in Baltimore as Miles Farrow's successor.

It is related that a woman who visited the British Museum recently said to an attendant: "I have been looking about for a skull of Oliver Cromwell. Have you no skull of Cromwell here?" "No, madam," the attendant answered. "How very odd!" she exclaimed, "they have a fine one in the museum at Oxford!"

Hotel Servant—"The man of the top floor complains that the roof leaked so badly last night that he was soaked through and through." Landlord—"Is that so? Well, just charge him in the bill with an extra shower bath."

yesterday, I have today tried to look into my future by astrological calculations, and the result was not encouraging. Some accident is going to happen; I do not know what, nor do I know how to avoid it. We human beings are too weak to struggle against the hidden powers.

"I hardly dare tell you. I see you think I am sick or out of my mind, but you are mistaken. I hear and see things which are hidden to your eyes and ears. From my own experience I now know that sometimes the veil is lifted so that we live over again the life we lived perhaps thousands of years ago.

"I shall tell you what I have experienced myself, and you will forgive my absent-mindedness before when I tell you that not only have I lived over again a previous life, but a man from that time has come back to life as the enemy he was to me thousands of years ago.

"As you know, I have never known my parents. They both died before I grew up. But from my earliest youth my whole mind was occupied with the past. It was like a strong magnet which drew me with irresistible power, and my whole life has been spent trying to establish a connection between past and present.

"And now I have succeeded. There are times when a strange power closes my eyes, and when my mind flits through time and space across the threshold of centuries long gone by, and I see myself as I lived then.

"I see a broad, dark river, and high upon the holy mountain the temple of the sun, in which my forefathers prayed to their gods. I see the city at the foot of the mountain, and I hear vaguely the confused noises of the throng.

"Nobody now knows the dead city's name or location; its grandeur and splendor are long



# Page for the Young Folks



## THE LITTLE SLY ONE



From away up near the top of the rocky hill, that rose abruptly across the inlet, there came a terrible screech, piercing and startling. "Oh!" said the Shanty Kid, slipping closer to Uncle Andy where they sat together on the moss, by the water. "I'm glad that's away over there! What is it, Uncle Andy?"

"Lynx," replied Uncle Andy. "What did he go and do that for?" "Well," said Uncle Andy, presently, "if you'll try your level best to listen without interrupting, I'll tell you."

"I'm not interrupting!" protested the Shanty Kid. "Of course not!" agreed Uncle Andy. "Well, you see, the lynx is the slyest thing that goes on four legs. You think, maybe, a fox is sly. Bill's told you that. Now a fox is sly when he chooses to be, and when he wants to be impudent he'll sass King Solomon to his face. But a lynx is just born sly, and can't even think of outgrowing it."

"I don't see anything sly about that noise he made just now!" said the Shanty Kid. "There you go!" exclaimed Uncle Andy. Then he stopped and thought it over for a while. But as the Shanty Kid never spoke a word, he soon went on again.

"You see, I was just coming to that. That awful screech is one of the slyest things he does. That fellow has been hunting awhile, without catching anything. Creeping, creeping, on his great furry feet, making no more sound than the shadow on a leaf on the moss, for all his quietness he hasn't had any luck. So at last, hiding behind a bush, he let out that screech to start things moving. Did you notice how quick it stopped? Well, he knew if there was any rabbit or partridge asleep near by, it would be so startled it would jump and make a noise, and then he'd be on it before it could more than get its eyes open. Don't you call that sly?"

The Shanty Kid merely nodded, being resolved not to interrupt. "Good!" said Uncle Andy. "You're improving a lot. Now, let me tell you, the slyest thing of all is the Little Sly One, which Those Who Know Everything call the lynx kitten. The Little Sly One is a good enough name for us to call her—for she is even slyer when she is a kitten than when she is a lynx. Is that quite clear?"

"Of course," exclaimed the Shanty Kid. "We," the Little Sly One was a lone-

ly orphan. She had had a mother, but a man with a dog and a gun had happened on the mouth of the cave in which they lived. The dog had hastily gone in. There was a terrible noise in the cave all of a sudden, and the dog would have hastily come out again but for the fact that he was no longer able to come or go anywhere. When the noise had stopped, so that he could see in, the man had shot the mother lynx. Then he had shot the dog, because that was the only thing to do, but the Little Sly One had run up the wall and hidden in a crevice, so still she didn't even let her tail twitch. Of course, like all her family, she didn't really have a tail, but merely a little blunt stub, perhaps two inches long. But that stub could have twitched and wanted desperately to twitch, only she would not let it. She always seemed to think she had a tail, and if she had had it, it would have stuck out so the man would have seen it, the crevice being such a small one. You see how sly she was!

"Of course, the Little Sly one was lonely for the next few days; but she was kept so busy hunting breakfasts and lunches and dinners and suppers



She couldn't help spitting and growling down at the hungry fox.

that she hadn't time to fret much. She was something like a three-quarters grown kitten now, except for her having no tail to speak of, and curious, fierce-looking tufts to her ears, and side eyes, so savage and bright that they seemed as if they could look through a log, even if it wasn't hollow. Also, her feet were twice as big as a kitten's would have been; and her hind quarters were high and powerful, like a rabbit's. Her soft, bright fur was striped like a tiger's—though by the time she was grown it would have changed to a light, shadowy, brownish grey, hard to see in the forest.

"The Little Sly One was so sly and so small that she had no difficulty in creeping up on birds and woodmice, to say nothing of grasshoppers, beetles and crickets. But one day, she learned, to her great annoyance, that she was not the only thing in the woods that could do this creeping up. She had been watching a long time at the door of a woodmouse burrow, under a tree, when she seemed to feel danger behind her. Without waiting to look round, being so sly, she shot into the air and landed on the trunk of the tree. As she madly claved up it, the jaws of a leaping fox came together with a snap, just about three inches behind her. Just in fact, where an ordinary tail would have been. So, you see, her tail really saved her life just by her not having any!"

"Well, when she was safely up the tree, of course she couldn't help spitting and growling down at the hungry fox for a minute or two, while he looked up at her with his mouth watering. Then, however, she curled herself up in a crotch and pretended to go to sleep.

And then the fox went away, because he didn't know when she would wake up and he didn't want to wait! You see how sly she was!"

"But once it happened she was not so sly as she might have been. You see, after all, in spite of her fierce eyes she was still only a kitten of a lynx, and she had to play once in a while. At such times, she would pounce on a leaf as if it were a mouse, or just tumble all over herself, pretending she had a real tail, and was trying to catch it. So, of course, when she happened to pass under a low, bushy branch and caught sight of a slim, smooth, black tip of a tail, no bigger than your little finger, hanging down from it, she naturally couldn't resist the temptation. She pranced upon her hind legs, and clawed that black tip of a tail, clawed it hard!"

"The next instant, before she could prance away again, the other end of that slim black tip came down out of the branch and whipped itself round and round her body, and a black head, with sharp fangs in it, hit her, bliff, bliff, bliff, on the nose. It was the tail of a black snake she had tried to play with."

"Oh, but she wasn't sly that time," exclaimed the Shanty Kid, shaking his head wisely. "The black snake wasn't poisonous, of course," continued Uncle Andy, "but his fangs hurt the Little Sly One's nose. I can tell you. But the worst of it was how he could squeeze! Those black coils tightened, tightened, till the Little Sly One, who in her first fright had set up a terrific spitting and yowling, found she had no breath to waste on noise. Her ribs felt as if they would crack. But fortunately for her, her teeth and claws were available for business. She fell to biting and ripping and clawing, till the snake realized it was no Teddy Bear he had got hold of. For a minute or two he stood in, squeezing harder and harder. Then he wanted to let go."

"And this," thought, where he made a mistake. As he relaxed his deadly coils and swung his head round, the Little Sly One struck out with both fore paws at once, and succeeded in catching the hissing, darting head. She caught it fairly, and long, knife-sharp claws sank in, holding it like a carpenter's vise. The next minute she had her teeth in the back of the snake's neck, chewing and tearing."

"Now the snake's tail was still round the branch, so he tried to swing the Little Sly One up and crush her against the branch. But she was too heavy and too strong. So he came down, instead, and thrashed wildly among the leaves, trying to get a new grip on her. It was no use, however. He had made too big a mistake. And the next minute he kind of straightened out. The Little Sly One had lit on him through his backbone, just behind the head."

"Well, now you see, she had a good square meal before her. But, being very sly, she first looked all round to see if anyone was coming to dine with her. There was no one in sight; but she knew how curiously things get about, sometimes, so she grabbed the snake in her teeth, and climbed up the tree so she might eat in peace. The tail was no good to eat, so she bit it off and scornfully let it drop to the ground."

"Now you see, if that black snake hadn't had a tail, he would never have been eaten by a kitten lynx; so the Little Sly One, as she considered this point, and also thought of the fox's aid to herself: 'Well, maybe my tail doesn't amount to much. But, after all, there doesn't seem to be any luck in tails, so I don't mind, I guess!'"—By Charles G. D. Roberts in the Delineator.

## THE YOUNG RAILROADERS

Tales of Adventure and Ingenuity, by F. Lovell Coombs.

"A New Kind of 'Wireless.'" When, after school, one afternoon, Alex Ward waved a good-by to his father, the Bixton station agent, and set off up the track for the spring's first fishing, he had little thought of exciting experiences ahead of him. And likewise, when two hours later, a sudden heavy shower found him in the woods three miles from home, and with but three small fish, it was only with keen disappointment that he would up his line and ran for the shelter of an

old log-cabin a hundred yards back from the stream.

But scarcely had Alex reached the empty doorway, than he was startled by a chorus of excited voices from the rear. He turned quickly to a window, and with a cry sprang back out of sight. Emerging from the woods, excitedly talking and gesticulating, was a party of foreigners, who had been working on the track near Bixton, and in their midst, his hands behind him, was Hennessy, their foreman.

For a moment Alex stood rooted to the spot. What did it mean? Then suddenly realizing his own possible danger, he caught up his rod and fish, and sprang for the door. On the threshold he hesitated. In the open he would be seen at once and pursued! He turned and cast a quick glance around the room. The ladder to the left he darted for it, scrambled up, and drew himself through the opening just as the excited foreigners poured in through the door below. For some moments afraid to move, Alex lay on his back, listening to the hubbub beneath him, and wondering in terror what the trackmen intended doing with their prisoner. Then, gathering courage at their continued ignorance of his presence, he cautiously moved back to the opening and peered down.

The men were gathered in the centre of the room, all talking at once. But he could not see the foreman. As he leaned farther forward, heavy footfalls sounded about the end of the house, and Big Tony, a huge Italian, who had recently been discharged from the gang, appeared in the doorway.

"We put him in da barn," he announced in broken English; for the rest of the gang were Poles. "Tomasso, he watcha him."

"An' now listen," continued the big trackman, fiercely, as they all gathered about him. "I didn't tell everything. Besides dis man Hennessy he say cuta de wage, an' send for odders take your job, he tella da big boss he no pay you for all da last month!"

The ignorant, gullible Poles uttered a shout of rage. Several cried: "Keel heem! Keel him!" Alex in the left drew back in terror.

"No! Dore bettera way dan dat," said Tony. "Da men to take your job come tonight on da Number 20. I have da plan."

"You alla know da old track dal turns off along da river to da old brickyard. Well, hundred yard from da main line da track she washed away. We will turn da old switch, Number 20 she run on a siding—an' ayoooh! Into da river!"

Run the accommodation train into the river! Alex almost cried aloud. And he knew the plan would succeed—that, as Big Tony said, a hundred yards from the main track the old spur line embankment was washed out so that the rails almost hung in the air.

"Dan we all say," went on Big Tony, "we all say, Hennessy, do it! We say we caughta him! See?"

Again Alex glanced down, and with hope, he saw some of the Poles were hesitating. But Tony quickly added: "An' no one else he kill buta da strike-breakers. No odder peoples on Number 20 dis time o' night. An' da trainmen say, 'Go on, go on, jump!'"

"Only da men we staid your job," he repeated craftily. And with a sinking heart Alex saw that the rest of the ignorant and excitable foreigners had been won.

Again he moved back out of sight. Something must be done! If he could only reach the barn and free the foreman!

But, of course, the first thing was to make his own escape, as, if he were seen they would know he had overheard everything. He glanced about. At the far end of the loft was a glimmer of light. Cautiously he crept towards it, found a small door, and sought to open it. For a moment it resisted, then suddenly gave, with a loud squeak. Alex caught his breath as the talk below immediately ceased. But after a brief silence someone remarked: "De wind, dat's all," the conversation resumed, and Alex, promptly swinging the door out, turned and let himself down by his hands, and dropped.

In another moment he was stealing through the dark gathering twilight toward a stable at the rear of the barn, determined to try and free the foreman. He reached it safely, and cautiously entered. The door into the barn was ajar. Pausing after each step, Alex went forward, and peered within.

Yes, the foreman was there, a dim figure sitting on the side a few feet from him. But just beyond, in the outer doorway, was the man on guard! Trusting to the gloom, however, Alex determined to make a try, and opening his knife and holding it in his teeth, he sank to the floor, and began slowly worming his way forward, flat on his stomach. It was a nerve-trying ordeal. A long time he was almost sure the crackling straw had betrayed him, but pluckily he kept on, inch by inch, and finally was within touch of the unsuspecting prisoner. Very softly he hissed. The foreman started, half turned, then became quite rigid. And Alex knew he had been heard.

Moving immediately behind him, he whispered: "It is Alex Ward, Mr. Hennessy. I was in the house when they brought you up. I just heard them planning to run Number 20 into the river tonight. Big Tony told me she was bringing men to take their places."

In spite of himself, the foreman uttered an exclamation, but quickly covered it with a cough; and Alex continued: "Now I am going to cut your cords. Be careful not to seem to be free."

The caution proved unnecessary. At the moment the cords were severed there came a fall from the house, the man at the door stepped out, and with a bound both Alex and the foreman sprang to their feet and darted into the stable.

"Run for a sprint!" said the foreman. "And in opposite directions, Alex, to make sure of one of us getting away!"

"Right!" responded Alex, and they sprang forth. Darting about the rear of the barn, Alex turned east for the woods toward the river.

Scarcely had he cleared the building when from within came a shout, then yells from the house. The escape had been discovered! On he sped, and neared the woods. Suddenly from behind him rose a cry of "De boy! De boy!" and glancing back in alarm, Alex discovered several Poles cutting across the clearing to head him off.

Over his shoulder he dashed with redoubled speed, with a final rush made the trees

ahead of them, and plunging into the friendly gloom, darted on recklessly, diving between trunks, and over logs and brush, like a young hare.

A quarter of a mile Alex ran desperately, then paused to listen. Not a sound broke the stillness. Surely, thought Alex, I haven't shaken them off that easily. Off to the right rose a shrill whistle. From immediately to the left came an answer. Then he understood. They were heading him off both from the railroad and the river spur.

Alex's heart sank. Suddenly, then, he thought of the brick-yard. It was only a half-mile north, and was full of good hiding-places. At once he turned and was off with renewed vigor.

And finally, stumbling into the brighter light of the brick-strewn clearing, he made his way to an old oven, scrambled through its low doorway, and threw himself on the floor, utterly exhausted, but confident that at last he was safe.

As he lay panting and listening, Alex's thoughts turned again to the train. Had the foreman made his escape? With so many promptly after him, it seemed scarcely likely. Then the saving of the accommodation was still upon his own shoulders!

And there was little time, for Number 20 was due at 7.40, and it must be 7 already.

Rising to his knees, Alex crawled back to the entrance. Near the doorway he stumbled over something. "Oh, our old switch-lantern!" he exclaimed, holding it to the light, and momentarily paused to examine it, for it had been placed under cover there the previous fall by himself and some other boys, after being used in a game of "hold-up" on the brick-yard siding.

"Just as we left it," said Alex to himself, and was about to put it aside, when he paused with a start, studied it

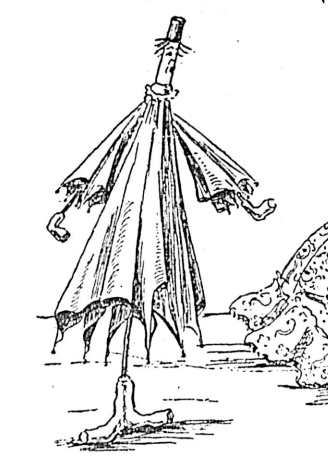
## A Friend in Need



By Eleanor McClay Moore.  
(Illustrated by Clara Humpal, Davis.)  
Mr. Umbrella looks stern, you see, But a kind old fellow at heart is he; Out the rain and out in the snow, Out in the storms he loves to go.

Miss Parasol, in fine array, Is not inclined at all that way; She's out whenever it's clear and bright— Out when there isn't a cloud in sight!

Miss Parasol, so proud and vain,



sharply a moment, then uttered a cry, shook it to see that it still contained oil, and scrambled hurriedly forth, taking it with him.

A moment he paused to listen, then set off on the run for the old yard semaphore, dimly discernible a hundred yards distant. Reaching it, he caught the lantern in his teeth, and ran up the ladder hand over hand, clambered onto the little platform, and turned toward the town.

Yes! Through the trees the station lamps were plainly visible! With a cry of delight Alex at once set about carrying out his inspiration. Quickly he trimmed the lantern wick, he lit it, tied it to the semaphore arm with his handkerchief, and turned it so that the bull's-eye pointed toward the station.

Then, pulling off his cap, he held it over the bull's-eye, and alternately covering and uncovering the stream of light, began flashing across the darkness signals that corresponded with the telegraphic call at Bixton station. "BX," he flashed. "BX, BX, BX!" "BX—AW" (his private sign!) "BX, AW!"

The station lights streamed on. "Qk! Qk! BX, BX!" called Alex. His right hand tired, and he changed to the left. Surely they should be on the lookout for me, and see it," he told himself. "For when I go fishing I am always home at—"

One of the station lights disappeared. Breathless Alex repeated his call, and waited. Was it merely some one pulling down a blind, or— The light appeared again, then disappeared, several times in quick succession, and Alex uttered a joyful "Hurrah!" and, turning his whole attention to the lamp, that the signals might be perfect, began flashing across the night his little message of warning: "T. E. FOREIGN TRACK HANDS—"

From a short distance down the spur came a shout. Startled, Alex hesitated. Again came a cry, then the sound of swiftly running feet.

He had been discovered! In a panic Alex turned and began to scramble down the ladder. But sharply he pulled up. No! He must complete the message! And bravely choking down his terror, he climbed back onto the platform, and while the running feet and threatening cries came nearer every moment, continued his message: "ARE GOING—"

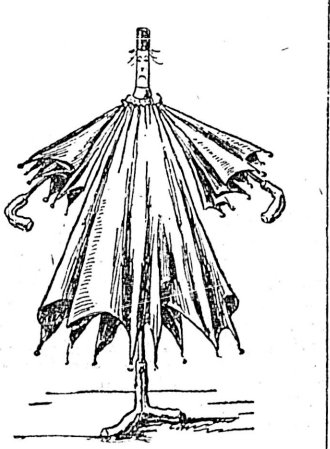
"Stop dat!" Queek! I shoot! I shoot!" cried the voice of Big Tony. Immediately he quailed. Again for a moment, Alex quailed, then again went bravely on, while the old semaphore rocked and swayed as the enraged Italian threw himself at it and scrambled up towards him.

"TO RUN NUMBER—" With a plunge the trackman reached him, grasped him by the ankle, and wrenched him back from the lantern, clambered up beside him, and with a sharp jerk sent the lantern hurtling to the ground. And then in a grim silence, more terrifying than words, he descended and, seizing Alex by the leg, proceeded to drag him down after.

But help was at hand. As they reached the ground, a second tall figure suddenly loomed up from the darkness. "Who's dat?" demanded Big Tony. In answer came a rush, and with a cry of terror, the big track worker went to the ground in a heap, the foreman on top of him.

Alex uttered a cry of joy, then with quick presence of mind, while the men engaged in a terrific struggle, darted in search of the lantern, found it, fortunately, unbroken, and in a moment was again running up the semaphore ladder.

As he once more reached his post on the platform the big Italian broke from the foreman, and dashed off across the



Will never venture into rain; She loves parade and great display, But pouts indoors on a cloudy day.

Like a fickle friend is Miss Parasol; When dark days come—no friend at all; But when you're really most in need Mr. Umbrella's a friend indeed.

So these two cousins cannot agree, And the reason why is plain to see; One will aid in storm and stress,— The other thinks of naught but dress.



"Come down, Al; it's all over," called Hennessy, as he gathered himself up. "And we've got to hike straight off for the main line if we are to save that train. They came so far off, I only just got back. Unless the train's late—"

"I am trying to stop her from here," interrupted Alex, relighting the lantern.

"Up there! How!" exclaimed the foreman in astonishment.

"Signalling with the telegraph code," said Alex, replacing the lantern on the semaphore arm. "Don't an up." "Al," said the incredulous foreman, as he reached the platform, "if you can really work it you're a good one!"

But Alex was again doomed to interruption. Scarcely had he begun once more flashing forth the telegraphic call of the station, when from the direction of the woods came a sharp call, several answers, then a rush of feet.

"Some of the Poles!" exclaimed the foreman. "But you go ahead, Al, and I'll see that they don't get up to interfere," he added determinedly. The running figures came dimly into view below. "If any of you idiots come up here I'll crack your heads!" shouted Hennessy. "I've got the station again," announced Alex. "Now it will take only a few minutes."

One of the men below reached the ladder, and, looking up, shouted threateningly: "Stop dat! Stop dat, or I shoot!"

Looking ahead, Al said the foreman, looking down, he hasn't a gun. But even as he spoke there was a flash and a report, and a thud just over Alex's head.

"Yes, stop! Stop!" cried the foreman. "Stop. They've got us. No use being foolhardy."

Leaning over, he addressed the men below. "Look here," he said persuasively,

ly, "can't you fellows see that Big Tony is only using you to make trouble for me, because I fired him for looting and stealing?"

The men were silent a moment, then one of them addressed Alex. "Boy, is dat true?"

"Every word of it," said Alex, earnestly. "And I would have heard all about it at the station if they had intended cutting your wages, or bringing you here to take your places."

"Den I believe it," said the Pole. The man with the pistol returned it to his pocket. "I'm sorry I shoot, he said."

"And now, what about the train?" inquired the foreman. "Did you touch the switch?"

In the look of guilt the foreigners turned on one another, he saw the alarming answer. Whipping out his watch, he held it to the light.

"Alex," he said sharply, "you have just ten minutes to catch that train at the Junction! If you don't get her she's gone! There's not time now to get down to the main line to flag her!"

Before he had finished speaking Alex had his cap over the light and was once more flashing an urgent "BX! BX! BX!" while below the foreigners looked on, now with an anxiety equal to that of the two on the tower.

"BX! Qk! Qk!" flashed the lantern. The station light disappeared. Got 'em!" cried Alex.

"Just tell them first to stop Number 20 at the Junction," said the foreman. "All right!" responded Alex, and while the rest watched in profound silence, he signalled:

"STOP NUMBER 20 AT JUNCTION. SPUR SWITCH IS THROWN. GOT IT!"

As Alex switched off the promptly flashed "OK," the foreman sprang to his feet and gave a shout that was a wild hurrah. He caught Alex under one arm, called him down the ladder, and there, despite his objections, to the shoulders of two of the Poles, who were now as enthusiastic as they had previously been threatening. So all set off for the switch and home.

And an hour later, Alex's father and mother, anxiously awaiting him at the station, discovered his approach, carried at the head of a sort of triumphal procession of the entire gang of trackmen.

When Alex's father the following morning reported the occurrence to the chief despatcher, that official called Alex to the wire to congratulate him personally.

"That was a fine bit of work, my boy," he cried. "I see you are cut out for the right kind of railroad. And if fourteen wasn't a bit too young, I'd give you a job on the spot. But we will give you a start as soon as we can."

The start was to come much sooner than Alex expected, and with it a further test of his resourcefulness equally unlooked for.

## The Cruise of the Half-Moon, 1609.

By Benjamin F. Leggett.

'Twas in the yellow autumn-time, Three hundred years away, When first the Half-Moon furled her sails

In old Manhattan Bay. Brave Hudson was her admiral, A sailor bold and true, And twenty sturdy Hollanders Made up his daring crew!

From Eastern lands afar they came, Through storm or favoring breeze; They left the Old World for the New To find the Indian seas; Each burst of sunrise cheered them on— And sunsets' beacon-glow Led Hudson and his loyal men Three hundred years ago!

On either hand the wooded land Came down to the sea; While from the North the tides returned Brimful of mystery! Whence came the mighty waters wide With Titan force unspent, But through the cloven mountain wall, The rock-ribbed continent?

So vast the sweep of waters deep, So wide the waters rolled— The way must be the world-wide sea And India's strand of gold! So northward turned the Half-Moon's prow

To brave the haunted stream, The first white sail to break the hush Above the New World's dream!

And on by cliff and palisade And misty domes of blue, The weird stream opened wide its gates To let the Half-Moon through; While Autumn spread upon the hills Her riches manifold, As if she held in utter scorn The quest for other gold.

And while the Half-Moon sailed and sailed, And woodland echoes called, The waters widened to the view— A blue bay, more the world-wide sea! And from the headlands' dizzy crags The Red Chiefs looked below On Hudson and his daring men, Three hundred years ago!

Then rugged hills on either hand Shut in the winding stream— A mirror of the shaggy wild That leaped above its dream. By day the white sails onward sped And straining the leading spars; By night they idly hung between The silent gulfs of stars.

Beyond the guarded mountain gates The hills retreated far, And softly crept the stealthy tides Fast cape and sandy bar. A hundred miles they sailed and sailed, And half a hundred more, Before the shallows barred their way Along the winding shore.

Down from the hills the river came, Fraught with strange mysteries, To seek the purple flood below And mingle with the seas. But not the sweep of waters deep! No more the sea-wide zone! The lure that led them on and on, In mockery had flown!

So ended here the eager cruise The Half-Moon made of old; So failed the dream that led them far In quest of India's gold. Then southward turned her prow again— Back through the wonderland, Brave Hudson and his sturdy crew To Holland's distant strand.



# Progressive Changes in the Royal Navy?

(By Charles Gleig, in Cassell's Magazine)

"Sailors, middies, admirals, are all changing under our eyes in obedience to the law of progress that rules alike the fate of fleets and of people. In coming days there may be even less roystering and junketing; ever increasing stress and effort. One can hardly foresee, as yet, the types destined to man and command our future fleets; but," contends the writer of the following article, "we are entitled to believe that something of the old roystering spirit may survive, though it may be less in evidence."

Not long since the present writer encountered in the High Street of Kensington an old shipmate who had recently retired upon a moderate pension. I had known him well twenty years previously as a jovial young surgeon of a gunboat on the China station; but now he was middle-aged, his once handsome face was not a little lined and battered, and he bore upon his visiting card the sonorous title: "Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets."

Aware that he had quitted the Service, I asked him presently whether he regretted his retirement. He stopped short, and gazing across the street with a far-away look in his eyes, replied, thoughtfully, "Often, as I lie upon my comfortable spring mattress, I dream that I'm waiting for a boat at the end of a cold, wet pier." I was answered. It was very plain that my friend the "D.I.G." had had his fill of seafaring and wet piers.

Now and again, it is true, you may chance upon a pensioned veteran in whose blood the call of the sea still echoes, who longs for employment, finds no enduring joy in spring mattresses, chafes at his moorings, and grumbles about the monotony of retirement. One has met such sturdy spirits, but they are rare; for the truth is, that the song of the sirens grows dim in the ears of middle-aged men, while the appeal of the club arm-chair is persistent and satisfying.

Stout Robert Blake was fifty years old when he began his unique career at sea, Columbus but five years younger when he sailed upon his great voyage of discovery, and Lord Howe was hard upon seventy on the "Glorious First of June." None the less, the appeal of the sea life is to the young, and, on the lower deck especially, you will ever find the grey beard out of tune with his unwelcome environment, and growling for the solid comforts of dry land.

But, while the glamour of the naval life has always appealed to restless youth, one inclines to doubt whether the sirens sing as enticingly today as they did even thirty years ago. Thirty years is but a span in the long history of our navy, but great have been the changes in the mode of life afloat since the writer touched his cap to the quarter deck of a primitive ironclad launched in 1862. That good ship, a flagship in the Channel, was protected against the muzzle-loading guns of the day by four inches of soft iron. Her simple engines lent her a speed of ten knots, and these were quaintly supplemented (though no man held it quaint then) by three towering masts upon which could be spread a cloud of spotless canvas. The main-yard measured a hundred and five feet from yard-arm to yard-arm; but our highest speed under all plain sail was something under five knots!

Even then certain engineer officers held it childish to clap sail upon steam-driven ironclads, but nobody heeded their cautious sneers. The Admiralty clung to sails for some years after I went afloat in 1878, abandoning them at last with a strange reluctance, and amid the headshaking and lamentations of all the retired admirals and captains sheltered by the Service clubs. It was all too clear to those veterans that a mastless navy was going to the dogs.

I recall vividly my first glimpse of that Channel flagship. She lay in Portland Roads with five other masted anachronisms of the day, as I approached her in a waterman's boat laden with my sea-chest. The hour was 7.30 a.m., and at that moment five thousand men and officers stood motionless upon the upper decks of the battleships, awaiting the signal that should announce the morning "evolution." Seventy years had passed since Trafalgar, but the grandsons of the Nelsonian era were still playing at the old seasonship with an extraordinary enthusiasm. I crept aft unnoticed, and watched from beneath the poop the whole swift and amazing process of making full sail upon a fleet of steam-ironclads. The act was accomplished in about three minutes—three minutes of organized stampede and apparent confusion, and amid silence only broken by the clarion bellowings of the commanders. Once, I remember, a bugle sounded. Something had gone wrong, and every man stood like a statue, while the little commander on the poop rebuked a small section of the crew. Two harsh notes from the bugle completed the brief homily, and instantly the wild stampede was resumed. When all was over, the towering masts clad with canvas, the crew, panting and sweating, fell in in double rank on both sides of the long unbroken deck, and a great silence fell upon the whole fleet. Day by day, and sometimes during three hours at a stretch, the crews of that period competed against each other in the performance of mast and sail drills which had for thirty years ceased to possess practical utility. We clung, you see, to the old seamanship that had made England glorious from the days of Drake; did our best

to forget the engines and boilers, and treated the engineers like pariah dogs.

I dwell upon this fetish of old-world seamanship because it so greatly influenced the mode of life afloat for thirty years after the Crimean War. We resisted beyond belief the inevitable change from sail to steam, trying desperately to preserve all manner of decayed institutions, manners and customs, handed down from the era of wood and canvas. On a fair average we killed a man per week over those ancient exercises; but the mode of death was not inglorious, and the victims were buried with considerable ceremony. I well remember a fore-royal yardman of our ship who risked his life twice daily for the honor of the fore-topman, performing feats of agility that might have shaken the nerve of a baboon. In the end he perished, falling upon the foc'sle from a height of 150 feet. But the admiral attended the funeral, and we subscribed nearly fifty pounds for his mother, besides sending her a photograph of his tombstone.

The cult of old-fashioned seamanship hardened the muscles and nerves, and kept science at bay. The middies of that day were required by the regulations to study mathematics behind a canvas screen between the hours of 9.30 and 11.30 a.m., but we seldom averaged more than five hours' schooling per week, owing to the higher demands of the general evolution. Then, too, if your boat was called away, you shut your books with a light heart and eagerly assumed command of her. We lived a great deal in the boats when the ship lay in harbor, and few of the senior officers took our mathematics seriously. A few gunnery and torpedo lieutenants who have since risen high in the Service were conspicuous, even in those days, by their studious habits, or their grip upon science; but not a few captains distrusted them and privately condemned them as "x chasing muffs," hardly to be entrusted in foul weather with the reefing of a topsail.

There are flag officers and captains now serving who went through this mill of "fool" seamanship without discovering its futility; but it must be difficult for the present day commanders and lieutenants to realize that the British Navy was shifting topsails and running the whole gamut of Nelsonian seamanship less than thirty years ago. High credit is all the more due to admirals and captains who have adapted themselves, chameleon-wise, to the sweeping changes of the past three decades.

## Crank of All Ages

I never knew until I became a regular newspaper seller one day in every week how many people there are in the world bent on reforming it. You do not discover this so long as you merely sell papers in a spasmodic and amateurish manner, appearing now and then at the edge of the pavement with a bundle of newspapers and going off to tea as soon as trade grows slack. Any element of novelty at once gives an air of detachment to the amateur and keeps the world from really making friends with her. But as soon as the passer-by grasps that she is a fixture, just as much so as the seller of pink football news or of green politics except that she is kept supplied with papers by a purple, white, and green cart instead of by a panting boy on a bicycle, then every kind of crank who is out for an airing thinks she is there to listen to his views on any conceivable subject from vivisection to food reform.

You divide the world into three kinds of people, roughly speaking, when you sell papers as a professional and not as an amateur. There is the person who wants to buy a paper. There is the person who wants to know where the nearest tea shop is, or which omnibus goes to the Circus, or whether you have seen someone in a grey frock and a pink hat with wings. That person makes you feel like a real newspaper boy at a street corner. Lately there is the crank, who merely wants to talk. The crank, of course, never troubles the ordinary news-vender, for there is just this difference between the seller of suffrage papers and the others who share the edge of the pavement with her: she does represent an attempt to reform the world as well as an attempt to sell papers. So her pitch is a common meeting-ground for cranks.

If it is true that the character of an age is to be found in the character of its cranks, the period we are passing through will present extraordinary difficulties to the chronicler of the future. That is the worst of living at a time when most of the big things have been established in theory, though some still remain to be established in fact. It was quite easy to be a crank with distinction when people tortured you for saying the world was round. Now you have to fall back on bird millinery or the Swedish system or a whole host of minor movements to educate public opinion, and the real crank has a hard struggle for existence. Personally, standing as I believe for one of the few big things that still have to be fought for because they are not yet established in fact, I have always felt inclined to look upon these lesser attempts to reform humanity as fads. But I find from standing at the edge of the pavement that the hallmark of every crank is a firm belief that all the other cranks are faddists.

"No," said the tailor-made lady with firm-

ness, as she prepared to pass by after reading my newsbill. "I have no time for fads. Before I married, when I earned by my own living and paid rates and taxes, I quite believed in this sort of thing. In fact, I never condemn any woman for wanting a vote." Her impressive air as she said this seemed to suggest that she expected praise for showing so much generosity and self-restraint. I said something inane about helping others, and she looked injured. "Naturally, I do not mean that I am idle," she said. "Sport, that is my strong point—outdoor sport." I suppose my air hinted that this did not quite fill my conception of human usefulness, for she added hastily, "and charity. Sport and charity—that is my life." "You would find scope for both in selling our paper," I said. I gathered from the way she walked off that she did not agree with me.

"Ah!" said the elderly gentleman, who excused himself for buying a paper from me by saying it was for his wife, who was "quite foolish about the question"—"the great mistake you ladies make is in not concentrating upon an educational franchise test. You'd have many more people on your side if you didn't want to flood the electorate with uneducated—." An interruption occurred here, while the conductor of a waiting omnibus whistled to me for a paper and gave me his confidential opinion that we were "going to get it soon." The elderly gentleman turned triumphantly to my nearest companion in the gutter. "There! What did I say? They're all Socialists," he grumbled as he went off. The news boy gave me a friendly wink. "Chronic, ain't it?" he remarked. Everything, by the way, is "chronic" to my comrades at the edge of the pavement; and I have some difficulty in not letting the expression, whatever it may mean, creep into my own vocabulary.

The temperance reformer was more difficult to get rid of, because he was so desperately in earnest. It was no use pointing out to him that we were both traveling the same road, really. His was the one and only scheme for regenerating mankind, and women who wanted the power to help him were willfully obstructing his path. "Local option!" he said with enthusiasm, describing circles on the pavement with his umbrella and keeping all customers at a distance. "Local option! That's the ticket. Votes for women, indeed!" I said mildly that I supposed the reform of the goose was always a fad to the gander. "Of course," I added hurriedly, seeing he looked offended. "I know I am the goose." He still looked offended, but the remark put him to flight after spoiling the newspaper trade at our corner for at least five minutes.

The most determined instance of the crank who sees all the rest of the world as faddists or worse, is, I think, the animal lover. Perhaps I am a little prejudiced owing to my encounter with the old lady, the toy dog, and the Cruelty-to-pet-animals Christmas card. She arrived breathless on the kerb at my side, placed

all been cut down, so that officers and men spend the bulk of their time in Home waters, and no small part of it in barracks. To the younger men this is no boon; it is even more monotonous, and it is assuredly more expensive. Before German competition obliged us to concentrate in Home waters, naval men used to sigh for home billets; now, with the usual "cussedness" of human nature, they have too much of "Home, Sweet Home," and long for the sight of a cocoa-nut tree—the smell of a foreign port. In the merry days of foreign service, when one saw the flagship once or twice in a year at most, Jack and a few of his officers usually contrived to bank a tidy sum of money against the glad day of paying off at home. True, there was no prize-money, and there were often "duns" to be pacified at Portsmouth and Plymouth; but there was usually enough over to set the pretty sweethearts and wives.

"A trip, trip, tripping on the Quay," and to ensure the wanderers a tender welcome home.

In the course of a long commission an A.B. of my acquaintance stored £120 in the Admiralty Savings Bank, the secret being that he owned a sewing machine and turned out caps that were the admiration of the ship's company. One may admit that the average officer did not return with any balance worth mentioning, but he did at least contrive to reduce the long bill of the patient outfitter of the Common Hard or Devonport. Three months in old England was quite long enough to tax the nerve of one's banker—then off again to China or the Pacific, before credit was wholly exhausted. And, after all, old England can be quite dull when the balance runs dry and kaddy uncles have been completely tapped. Married men grumbled at the too short spells of home service—one has to admit that—but the active list is, in the main, a youthful force; and the sailor who marries under thirty hardly deserves to be considered. Today, I am told, there is too much home service, even to please the "buddle-men." One wonders what the wives think about it. But they are hardly likely to be quite candid. There is a certain dreary anchorage, termed, I believe, "Cats' Hole," where reserve battleships and cruisers of the Home Fleet swing monotonously at their moorings during many months of the year. "Cats' Hole" (if I have the name correctly) is situated near the rich mud-flats of the Medway, and about three miles from

ed there by a policeman, while criticism of the toy dog rained plentifully from a brewer's dray, a bicycle, and a taxicab, all of which were mixed up in the road through their noble endeavors not to annihilate the yapping creature. I came into the situation because I unwound its chain, which had tied itself round the old lady's skirt, and placed the thing on her emine muf. I received no acknowledgment of my services—first, because I picked him up by his head, seeing nothing else large enough to afford one a grip, and, secondly, because she discovered I was a suffragist.

"You ought to be locked up in a lunatic asylum," she said sternly. For a moment I did not see the connection. Then I made allowances for her age and the peril she had just gone through, and said, "Oh, no!" as soothingly as I could. She put the toy dog with some difficulty inside her muf, tail first, which I felt was a punishment it did not deserve, even if it had dislocated the traffic. "What the world is full of tortured, suffering animals!" she continued, still looking at my news bill. I could not but wish that dumbness had been one of the disabilities of the particular tortured animal she was trying to back into a hot emine muf, for when I tried to say that the one thing I objected to in dumb animals was the fact that they were never dumb, my remarks was drowned in its piercing yelps.

At the end of ten minutes I had learnt every detail of her private society for protecting pampered pets against those who pampered them—this, by the way, was not what she called it—and of the children who paid a penny weekly, and of the Christmas card she had designed herself. The Christmas card was ex-terminated from the emine muf, not without difficulty, for the toy dog made a determined effort to emerge with it, and my opinion was condescendingly asked. It is not easy to give an opinion on a drawing of a cat, a dog, a monkey, a parrot, a tadpole, a pony, a donkey, and newt, and I said quite the wrong thing when murmured it was very pretty. Pettiness, I was told, was not its object; so I added, in desperation, that she had forgotten the rabbit. She thought she could squeeze in a rabbit between the Newfoundland dog and the newt; and after that I routed her by persistently forcing my own goods upon her.

It is pleasant to remind yourself, when you are the crank who stands on the edge of the pavement selling suffrage papers, that cranks are the salt of the earth. But, as Henry Harland once wrote in a frivolous moment, "Il faut souffrir pour être sel."—Evelyn Sharp, in the Manchester Guardian.

It was the occasion of the annual smoker, and one of the company was repeatedly requested to sing. In vain he protested, but they wouldn't take no. So he got on his feet at last and said: "Well, I will sing yer a song, but I dinna know the beginning. I dinna know the end, and I've forgot the tune, but I'll talk the words."

everything else. It is not, I am told, a popular anchorage, so that strenuous fleet-cruising comes as an exciting relief to those "nucleus" crews who normally pace the decks, watching the golden haze of afternoon lighting up the purple mud. True, you may also watch the barges tacking with the tide, and exchange marine compliments with the gifted bargee. But even that diversion has been known to pall. "Give me the West Coast and a little shooting over a nice malarious swamp!" growled a "nucleus" crew lieutenant whom I lately met on Sheerness pier. Life is much pleasanter, no doubt, at most of the Home ports and barracks, but there is no detached service and the fleets are constantly cruising or drilling. Rightly so, of course, for our navy is strenuously making ready, and takes its work very seriously. My point is, that the life is necessarily less jolly and varied than formerly, but one respects the increased energy and zeal everywhere manifest in the British navy of today.

Take, for instance, gunnery. Everybody knows, or should know, what gunnery means now in our navy; how the example of one distinguished expert, whose name has become a household word throughout the Empire, fanned into a steady blaze the slumbering enthusiasm of the whole Service. This awakening of our navy to the value of straight and rapid shooting constitutes by far the most striking change that has occurred for half a century. The new skill involves a great deal of hard work and intelligence, both of which were formerly expended upon "fool" seamanship and the polishing of brass. As one looks back it appears amazing that bad shooting was accepted as a matter of course only a few years ago. The guns were good of their kind, but the quarterly practice enforced by regulations was universally regarded as a nuisance. We fired at a small red flag attached to a pole embedded in a rum cask. Steaming round this almost invisible target, the range varying between 1,000 and 1,400 yards, it was only now and again that the gun captains obtained a clear glimpse of the little red flag rising and falling with the ocean swell. They had to watch for it through a narrow gun-port, across which drifted the smoke from other guns on the broadside. Actual hits were not encouraged, for the shattering of the rum-cask involved delay and the dropping of a fresh target. Rapidity of fire was the main objective, because everybody, except the gunnery lieutenant, regarded the practice as a noisy nuisance. When a gunner pitched his shot conspicuously short of the bobbing mark, he was mildly reproved, but shots that passed 200 feet over the target provoked no comment. The present writer never saw powder and shot thrown overboard to expedite the practice, but some of his contemporaries are known to have witnessed that amazing abuse of Government stores.

Last summer, when the fleets were manoeuvring off the Scottish coast, I visited a new battleship anchored below the Forth Bridge. The manoeuvres were ended, the work of the day completed; but, from the captain downwards, every man I saw looked jaded or worried, and a dismal silence enveloped the vessel. A solemn-faced, pallid, scientific midshipman politely acted as my guide. He seemed to be on his guard, apprehensive that he might reveal some official secret. I could not help contrasting that solemn youth with the jolly middle of thirty years ago, who took such keen delight in gulling civilian visitors.

Later, I was received by the captain in a wretched cabin full of ventilating shafts. He was civil, but much pre-occupied, and had the air of a man harassed by responsibilities—as, no doubt, he was.

Twenty years ago the captain of a warship had no worries, and responsibility sat lightly upon his broad shoulders. At sea he enjoyed ample leisure; in port, he landed daily and dined well at the club or with his brother captains, leaving the commander to run the ship.

One does not suggest that the old leisured days can or should be restored to officers of the navy; but the public scarcely appreciates how strenuous and exacting life in our fleet has grown. So great, indeed, has the navy life changed within thirty years, that we may soon look to find the fleet manned and officered by a new race of engineering mariners. Already one may note the beginning of the transformation of the personnel, although we are liable to be deluded by the sight of some isolated roystering Tar still maintaining the old traditions of the cloth. Regret it as we may, the roystering Tar is passing, and his officers are equally adapting themselves to the imperious demands of an age of science. But, of course, we ought not to regret evolution; and all that the modern navy can hope to preserve is a few traditions of the grand old Service. The sailor-engineer is not only "knocking at the door," but has already thrust his experimental foot into the gun-room and the mess-deck.

Sailors, middies, admirals, are all changing under our eyes in obedience to the law of progress that rules alike the fate of fleets and of peoples. In the coming days there may be even less roystering and junketing; ever increasing stress and effort. One can hardly foresee, as yet, the types destined to man and command our future fleets; but we are entitled to believe that something of the old roystering spirit may survive, though it may be less in evidence.

The call of the sea is already pitched in a new key; the sirens chant a new song to engineer-sailors of the Dreadnought era!



# How Artificial Ice Is Made

Few American industries have grown as rapidly in recent years as has artificial ice-making and refrigerating in its various phases. In the manufacture of ice the strides have been enormous, while the conditions of the supply and the demand that is always increasing indicates that there is to be an even greater extension.

It was but a century ago when the shipping of natural ice became a business, and in Frederick Tudor, of Boston, originated the idea of shipping the natural product from the great fresh-water streams of the north to sections of the south, where the chances for harvesting a crop of ice in the winter were slight.

Through New England, and indeed in the Middle Atlantic States, every farmer had his own icehouse, which he filled in winter for his use in summer, and while those who had more than they needed sold it to their less fortunate neighbors, the transaction was confined to neighborhoods.

Tudor, however, with Yankee forethought, had an idea that ice would bring a good price in the south, and he loaded a vessel with blocks of frozen water and set out to see what he could do. He found that after he had settled for the harvesting, and had allowed for that which melted he had some profit, which encouraged him.

From then on he became an ice baron, his cargoes went as far as the West Indies, and he laid the foundation of what in ten years became a vast business that employed hundreds of men and scores of vessels.

Today the ice industry has attained an enormous business and in the two phases, the natural and the artificial, hundreds of thousands of men are employed, and millions upon millions of dollars are invested in it. The industry having been started in this country has been largely developed by Americans, and they have become the greatest consumers of ice in the world.

The combined cry of all physicians against the partaking of iced drinks prevails not in this country. Ice is no longer a luxury; it is a necessity. The poor and the rich alike demand it, and they have it. For those who are too poor to afford it free ice funds are raised annually in every city.

Ice enters into dozens of phases of our daily life. The butchers, grocers and others who sell edibles use ice to keep them. In iced or refrigerator cars fruits and vegetables, meats, milk, oysters, and many other things are shipped from one part of the country two to ten days in transit and arriving in perfect shape.

All over the country there are cold-storage warehouses, where eggs, poultry and meats are sometimes kept for two years. It would be impossible to have partridge in the middle of summer were it not for the game laws.

Is it any wonder, then, that the tourist from England or the Continent is astonished when he visits this country and sees how much ice is consumed and how abundant it is? In England even families of the middle, well-to-do classes seldom have ice. As a nation the Englishman does not believe much in cold drinks, and, therefore, little attempt has been made to introduce the general use of ice there.

The business founded by Frederick Tudor was that of trafficking in natural ice, but natural ice had its limitations, and, although vast quantities of it are now being shipped, the other phase of the business, that of artificial ice, is making giant strides, and ice factories are now forming in almost every country under the sun. In the West Indies, in Central America, in South America, in Africa, and, indeed, wherever a Yankee may be found may also be found an ice plant, for the American, if he is going to live in a warm climate, is also going to have his iced drinks when he wants them.

Nor is it on land that ice-making has been brought to a high efficiency, for nowadays practically every naval vessel in the world is capable of making an extended cruise is fitted with ice-making machinery. No first-class passenger ship would be at all attractive without such a plant, while there are many small steamers that have been built for the fruit-carrying trade between the West Indies and Central America and this country that are equipped with refrigerating apparatus.

The liners that ply between Australia and England and the Continent bring millions of carcasses of sheep and heaves across two oceans in their cold-storage compartments. All this has been developed within the past fifty years, but the greatest development has been within the past ten or twelve years. It might be said, however, that the business has not yet scratched the surface and has a splendid future.

The production of cold by artificial means had its beginning in Egypt, where ice and snow were not available. The Egyptians discovered that by first heating the water and then exposing it to the night air in receptacles wrapped in straw the water the next morning was cooler than the atmosphere.

From Egypt the knowledge spread, and the Greeks took it up, as did the Romans. Those people, however, had the advantage of being able to procure snow and ice, and it is said that Nero was the first man to establish an ice-house. Snow was gathered and packed in cellars, and it kept fairly well.

But anyone can store away ice and keep it, or at least keep a certain percentage of it, but in countries where there is no snow or ice and ice is wanted, it is necessary to manufacture it. As far back as 1550 Blasius Vilefranca wrote upon methods of making ice and carried on experiments. In the centuries since there have been hundreds of others

who have written and experimented, but it remained for Dr. Gorrie, an American, to produce a machine that would reduce water to a solid state. In 1850 the physician exhibited his machine, but it was laughed at. People of those days were prone to laugh at things out of the ordinary, and five years later Dr. Gorrie died, without having been able to see his patent carried out.

There were others who were working on the idea, and in 1866 the first artificial plant in this country was established in New Orleans. In 1870 there were four such plants in the country, and in 1880 there were 35, in 1890 there were 200, in 1900 there were 800, while now the number is estimated at 2,000, and there are now very few cities of any size that are without them.

In the making of ice there are two systems used, commonly known as the "compressor" and the "absorption" systems. The former system, by far the most common, involves three successive steps, respectively, called compression, condensation and expansion. Anhydrous ammonia, or ammonia which contains no water, is subjected in the gaseous form to a pressure of from 125 to 175 pounds per square inch by means of a specially constructed pump.

The next step is the reduction of the compressed gas to liquid, and this is done by condensation and by passing the gas through coils of pipe in contact with cold water. In this process the gas reduced to liquid loses not only its heat, but its temperature is lower than what would be required to freeze water.

The liquid ammonia is then pumped through coils of pipe that come in contact with the water to be frozen. The ammonia absorbs the heat from the water, and when the ammonia has drawn from the water all of its heat and reduced the temperature to its own level the water congeals into ice.

The arrangements of the pipes in an ice factory is ingenious. It would be impracticable to make ice in huge blocks and to cut it up afterwards, so in most factories the pipes are so arranged so that small tanks containing water may be set into pits. These tanks turn out a block of ice that weighs just 200 pounds, and thus aid greatly in the convenience of handling them. In some factories the blocks are made larger and are then called plates. Sometimes these plates are made as large as 12 feet long and from 6 to 8 feet wide and a foot in thickness, having the appearance of plate glass.

Unlike the natural ice, the artificial product is always clear. This is because it has been found that in order to make the water freeze readily it is necessary to remove from it as much of the air as possible. To get out the air the water has to be distilled, and in this process the water is also purified to a considerable extent.

In the making of artificial ice by the tank system one of the early troubles was that the ice took on a frosty appearance. This was due to air, but it has been largely overcome by the use of a specially constructed nozzle for the pipe line that fills the empty tanks.

It requires from 48 to 60 hours to freeze a 200-pound tank, so that a factory to turn out 200 tons of ice a day has to have from 1,500 to 2,000 tanks, necessitating considerable floor space and investment.

When the tanks have been sufficiently frozen they are lifted out and run to the "dumper." This is a contrivance that throws the tank on end and permits hundreds of little streams of warm water to play on the four sides of the iron, loosening the grip of the until it drops out, a perfect cake.

In dull times, or during the winter when the demand for ice is light, the factory begins working on stock. The blocks of ice made are sent into a storage room and packed away, one on top of the other, but between each layer are thin strips of wood. In the ordinary ice-houses sawdust or straw is used, but in the storehouse of the factory that is not necessary, for the temperature of the room is maintained by refrigeration.

The liquid ammonia is pumped through a series of pipes in the room and the heat from the air is absorbed in just the same manner as the heat is absorbed from the water. This is merely the method of refrigerating that is generally employed and for which new uses are being found daily. No longer do dealers in perishable foods alone depend upon refrigeration but department stores are installing the system in rooms in which are stored during the summer months valuable furs, blankets and woolen goods.

The making of ice and refrigeration have caused an increase in the ammonia producing industry and there have been great strides in this industry within the past few years. The ammonia, in huge steel drums, is easily transported and thus it is now possible to have ice factories in even tropical countries.

There are many interesting stories told of methods used in the introduction of ice in the tropics where the most of the natives never heard of it. It is said that when a plant in a South American country was opened and the natives bought the beautiful crystal blocks to carry them into the interior they were astonished at the lightness of their burden when they reached their destination. The hot sun had reduced the ice to water and much wrought up were they for they were under the impression that the blocks would last for years and continue to give off their most pleasing coolness.

Then, too, the enterprising Yankees were met by the equally "enterprising" officials who "taxed" the icemakers until all of the profit disappeared and finally the plants were abandoned. This was just to the liking of the na-

tives, who promptly began to run outfits for their own profit.

While many persons are under the impression that an ice factory must be a delightfully cool place to work, a visit to one will demonstrate that for heat such a place can scarcely be equalled. On the principle that all heat ascends the ice-making apparatus is below where one walks, consequently on the top of the floor all the heat of the building is concentrated.

A 200-pound cake of ice is pretty, but there is little poetry in the handling of one and those who sling these blocks about perspire freely. It is remarkable how dexterous the iceman becomes in the handling of ice. Unconsciously they apply natural laws of physics and swing the huge cakes on their shoulders with apparent ease.

Then, too, in the cutting of ice the men display their skill. To split a cake a man taps it gently several times with his tomahawk-like pick and it breaks true. In estimating how much of a piece of ice it will require to make up a given weight many experts in icehouses can chop off a piece that will weigh within an ounce.

One of the features of the annual convention of ice dealers is the competition in handling ice. This consists of carrying 200-pound blocks by means of a pair of tongs, splitting a block into from five to ten pieces and each piece to weigh the same, and in tossing small pieces to a teammate who catches them with tongs.

The rivalry among the icemen is keen and not infrequently a dealer will bring his most expert handler to compete with some man that another dealer has brought for the purpose, thus introducing a little fun into what is ordinarily a rather prosaic occupation entailing little but hard work.

## MISCELLANY

Bingley Hall, Birmingham, is a vast place, built, and generally used, for exhibitions and cattle shows. It has to be specially fitted up when a public meeting is held there, and the preparations take a considerable time and cost some hundreds of pounds. The last time I was at a meeting there, writes an old reporter, was when Mr. Gladstone spoke on November, 1888, and the sight of the vast arena packed with people was one never to be forgotten. A platform for the speakers had been built about fifty feet out from the wall at the end of the central bay. In front of it were the reporters, and beyond them, only kept from flowing over on to their seats by a strong barrier, was a dense mass of men and women. Galleries rose on all sides from floor to roof, and so packed were they that only a few inches of the walls were visible between the heads of the topmost tiers and the beginning of the roof. When they cheered or when they sang the roar was deafening. It was estimated that there were 18,000 or 19,000 people actually in the hall, and they were, as Mr. Gladstone said, merely "a sample" of the surging crowds outside.

In his "Life of Gladstone," Lord Morley has a delightful little note about the great gathering and the great speech Mr. Gladstone made. "The sight of the vast meeting," he writes, "was appalling from fifteen to seventeen thousand people. He spoke with great vigor and freedom; the fine passages probably heard all over; many other passages certainly not heard, but his gesture so strong and varied as to be almost as interesting as the words would have been. The speech lasted an hour and fifty minutes, and he was not at all exhausted when he sat down. The scene at the close was absolutely indescribable and incomparable, overwhelming like the sea." Mr. Gladstone was then almost 70, but his wonderful voice stood the strain splendidly. In spite of its vastness the hall does not make so great a strain on speakers who know it as some smaller halls do.

Sir Gilbert Parker's questions about the ownership of any new land that may have been discovered along with the North Pole is easily answered according to international law and custom, says the Manchester Guardian. The land, if there is any, belongs to no nation. Denmark cannot claim it as part of Greenland, for Greenland is an island, and neither Dr. Cook nor Commander Peary—notwithstanding the latter's telegram to President Taft placing the North Pole at his disposal—had power to annex any territory on behalf of the United States, neither being a commissioned agent of the United States. "If an uncommissioned navigator takes possession of lands in the name of his sovereign, and then sails away without forming a settlement, the fact of possession has ceased, and a confirmation of his act only amounts to a bare assertion of intention to possess, which, being neither declared upon the spot nor supported by local acts, is of no legal value" (Hall).

Even discovery by a commissioned agent of a Government is no longer held to confer a title. "In the early days of European exploration it was held, or at least every State maintained with respect to territories discovered by itself, that the discovery of previously unknown land conferred an absolute title to it upon the State by whose agents the discovery was made. But it has now long been settled that the bare fact of discovery is an insufficient ground of proprietary right." If accompanied by authorized annexation it gives the beginnings of a title and would bar occupation by another State for a reasonable time, to allow the annexing State to make good its claim by settlement, military occupation, or other acts. A more interesting point of international law relating to exploration is the fact that vessels of discovery and scientific expeditions are exempt from capture in war. When Captain Cook sailed from Plymouth in 1776 with the Resolution and the Discovery, the French Minister of Marine instructed owners of vessels and all other persons concerned that Cook and his vessels were to be treated as neutrals and friends.

# Our Old Friend the Bulldog

The first bulldogs, according to early writers, were bred from the English mastiff, and by process of systematic selection in breeding, a smaller and more active dog than the mastiff was evolved. The smaller dog was found to be better suited for sport than the heavier and slower mastiff. The bull-baiting dog, without doubt, required an inordinate amount of gameness. The principle of bull-baiting was extremely simple, although it is said to have afforded considerable excitement for all parties concerned. A collar was fastened round the bull's neck, and by this the bull was attached by a rope to a stake. The rope varied from nine to fifteen feet in length, and, therefore, allowed the bull but little movement. The audience was accommodated in a circle or "ring."

Bull-baiting at times ranked as the national pastime, and countless scores of dogs met their death to provide a pleasing diversion for the British public. Even royalty favored the sport, though during the last hundred years of its existence patrons of the bull-ring comprised almost exclusively the "lower" classes. The bravery of the bull-dog, cultivated during centuries of active service in the bull-ring, naturally became deeply inherent. Owing to the dog's occupation and surroundings he acquired a savageness of disposition which prompted a writer as recently as fifty years ago (when bull-baiting, which had been made illegal, was long since over), to state that the bull-dog had an intractable temper, and that he would turn on his master, if offended, as readily as on a stranger.

With the advent of the dog-show era, commencing about fifty years ago, and the abolition of bull-baiting, a change was gradually wrought, not only in the bull-dog's shape, but also in his disposition. The kinder treatment, amounting almost to "coddling," nowadays bestowed upon the bull-dog, has caused the elimination of the old-time savageness. He now occupies a place in the front rank of the doggy world, and he is championed by the fair sex, among whom there are many who figure as leading exhibitors in all parts of the world. Still, amid all the glamor and fuss incidental to being everyone's favorite, sometimes a gleam of the old-time love of a combat will show itself when another dog throws down the gauntlet. He will not wantonly provoke a conflict, but when his honor is at stake he displays an aggressiveness truly amazing. Generally Mr. Bulldog is slow to start, maintaining an outward semblance of self-composure. His features are placid, but he is watching every move of his antagonist. When the battle commences the "brainstorm" bursts, and in a few moments, if Mr. Bulldog's adversary does not decamp, the broad, blunt jaws close on his victim with a snap like a spring-trap. Then it is that the meaning of the term "death-grip" is well exemplified. It is a strange fact that, although 70 years have elapsed since bull-baiting held sway, the bull-dog retains his disposition to maintain his hold of a foe till either choked into semi-unconsciousness, or extraordinary force is used to open his jaws. Lighted matches are applied to the nose, and other more or less barbarous means are tried to induce the bulldog to let go, but frequently he will endure much pain without a wince. An effective way of causing the bull-dog to capitulate is that of throwing him—with his victim—into water.

The bulldog, unlike the majority of dogs, very seldom barks; in fact, owing to the construction of his throat, his attempts at barking are more like a burlesque of the real thing. He wades into a fight without any vocal warning, and the only sound he emits is his heavy breathing. His courage is astonishing, and the largeness of his opponent never acts as a deterrent when hostilities are imminent. Still, as he is not a quarrelsome dog, he very rarely indulges in street brawls, and as he is exceedingly good-natured it takes a lot to rouse him.

The modern bulldog is undoubtedly a different looking animal to his bull-fighting ancestors. The most conspicuous "improvements" introduced by the present-day "fancy" are largeness of head, width of chest, heaviness of bone, and more typical tail.

As the bulldog's original occupation is now gone, his weight is of very little consequence. He can be any size from 25 pounds to 60 pounds, or even 70 pounds. A miniature, or dwarf, variety, is now cultivated in England, weighing less than 22 pounds.

The bulldog breed has a large variety of colors, including, in order of merit, brindles, reds, whites, fawns and fallows, with or without black masks; and, secondly, pied and mixed colors.

A pink, liver-colored or flesh-tinted nose—called a "Dudley nose"—attributed to excessive in-breeding—is a disqualifying blemish. The bulldog, while being broad in front, should be comparatively narrow across the loins, although the hind legs should be strong and sound. The skull should be very large, and the circumference (measured round in front of the ears) should at least equal the height of the dog at the shoulder. The skull should be broad and square, and the forehead flat. The skin on the forehead and face should hang in large wrinkles. The "stop," or indentation between the eyes, should be deep and broad, and should extend in a faint groove up the middle of the forehead. The eyes should be wide apart, low in the skull, and as far from the ear as possible.

Also, they should be quite round, of moderate size, neither sunken nor projecting, very

dark, and showing no white when looking straight forward. The ears should be small and thin, and set on the top corners of the skull. The most correct, the "rose ear," folds inward at the back, and the upper edge folds outwards and backwards, showing part of the inside of the burr. The face should be very short from cheek-bone to nose, and the skin deeply and closely wrinkled. The muzzle should be short, broad, turned upwards, and very deep from the corner of the eye to the corner of the mouth. The nose should be large, broad and black, and set back almost between the eyes. The nostrils should be large, wide and black, with a well-defined straight line between them. The upper lip should be thick, broad and pendulous, hanging over the lower lip in front, and should hide the teeth when the mouth is closed. Many excellent dogs, however, show their teeth at all times. The jaws should be broad, massive and square, with the canine teeth, or "tusks," wide apart. The lower jaw should curve upwards and project considerably beyond the upper jaw, enabling the dog to obtain an extraordinarily secure grip. The neck should be moderate in length, rather short than long, very thick, strong and arched. The skin under the throat should be loose and wrinkled. The chest should be very wide, round, should be powerful and muscular, prominent and deep. The shoulders broad, slanting and deep. The body should be round—not flat-sided—with the belly well tucked up. The back should be short and strong, very broad at the shoulders and narrow at the loins. There should be a slight hollow behind the shoulders, and then the spine should curve upwards to the top of the shoulders. The spine should then curve downwards suddenly to the tail. The ideal length of the tail is about six inches.

The ancient bull-baiters had moderately long, curved, whip-like tails; but this feature has latterly been altered. The "crank tail" is the one stipulated in the British club "standard." It should be set on low, jut out rather straight, and then turn downwards, the end pointing horizontally. Other styles of tails are permitted, but they are penalized. The tail should be round, smooth and devoid of fringe or coarse hair. It should be thick at the root and taper quickly to a point. The dog should not be able to raise it above the level of his back. The forelegs should be sturdy, set wide apart, muscular and straight. The calves should be well developed, thus lending a somewhat bowed outline to the forelegs, but the bones of the legs should be rather short in comparison with the hindlegs. The elbow should be low, and stand away from the ribs. The ankles should be short, straight and strong. The feet should turn slightly outwards, should be of medium size and very nearly round. The toes should be thick, and the knuckles prominent and high. The hind-legs should be large and muscular. The hocks should be slightly bent and well let down, so as to give length and muscularity from the loins to the point of the hock. The bulldog has a peculiarly characteristic gait, which is heavy and constrained. He appears to walk with short, quick steps, on the tip of his toes, his hind feet not being lifted high, but appearing to skim the ground, and when running he carries his right shoulder forward like a horse when cantering. The coat should be short, close and smooth, although hard owing to its closeness and shortness, but not wiry. Buyers of bulldogs should note that the most flagrant defects are legginess, flat sides, light bone, a down face, straight or narrow under-jaw, long back, and big ears or drop ears.

## MR. BALFOUR'S GOLF STORY

There is no sport of which the humour is so diverse and "problematical" as golf. Yet (says the Strand Magazine) there are some golf stories of which the most obtuse non-golfers may have a glimmering of the point. For example, Mr. Balfour relates the following as the drollest all-round anecdote he has ever heard:—"Two players determined to play a match by moonlight. The antagonists were in every respect worthy of each other; and as the match proceeded fortune did not appear to incline on either side. At last they came to a long hole, and to each it occurred at the same time that a critical moment had been reached, and that it was necessary to adopt heroic measures. They drove off two long balls, which, to the eyes of the ordinary spectators appeared to vanish into night, far beyond all human powers of vision to follow. But each of the combatants declared that he saw perfectly where his ball had gone, and they walked off with unflinching steps in the direction of the hole. When they had gone about 180 yards neither began to show any signs of indicating that he had reached the place where he expected to find his ball. Both went on with unhesitating stride. At last, when they got to the putting green, some hundred yards or so beyond the longest recorded drive, both balls were found lying within a club's length of the hole. Each player had arranged to drop a ball through a trousers' pocket!"

A little boy who had just joined Sunday School was asked by his mother how he liked it.

"Why!" exclaimed Charlie, disgustedly, "they don't know much. The teacher asked what was the collec', and I was the only one who knew."

"And what did you say, dear?"

"Why, I told them pretty quick that it was a pain in the stomach."



## Some Flower Clocks

(By Charles A. Brassler)

In the constant quest for "something new" that animates the spirit of the times, something novel, not only in attractiveness but in utility, something, for instance, that would prove a unique and interesting addition to the picturesque features of a private garden, a public park or other outdoor place of recreation, the floral clock has been strangely overlooked. It cannot be denied, however, that these ingenious devices have of late been accorded more attention. At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition an immense floral clock was one of the attractions, and at the Industrial Exposition, held a short time ago at Mulhausen, Thuringia, a floral clock received considerable attention.

In speaking for floral clocks, I do not wish to be understood as referring to the ingenious combinations of flowers, opening and closing regularly at different hours, such as Linnaeus, the famous botanist, devised and described, instructive and original though they may be. One of this type, especially, based on the opening and closing of flowers at uniform and predetermined periods, although differing in detail from the flower-clock of Linnaeus, was sufficiently original to merit a place in any garden. It was designed, in the form of a sun-dial, by a Mrs. Billings, an English lady, and constructed to represent the scriptural allegory of the angel, as the reaper of human destiny (St. Matthew xiii, 39). It was constructed in the form of a gnomon, the angel's wing casting the indicative shadow on the dial-plate. The dial is mounted on a pedestal in the center of a parterre of flowers, so laid out that the sickle throws its shadow on the one that, according to Linnaeus, as recorded in his "Botanical Philosophy," corresponds, in its opening and closing, to a certain time of day.

The same flowers are also carved in bas-relief around the base of the pedestal, so as to represent them at seasons when the flowers themselves are not in bloom. To read the hours, even by so simplified a floral timepiece, requires a more perfect knowledge of the habits of plants than most people, not erudite botanists, possess; so, for the benefit of those whose botanical knowledge is limited, in the floral time-keeper, above described, a dial-plate, inscribed with ordinary figures, is placed under the point of the wing, the edge of which acts as a gnomon.

While such a device for recording time would interest any intelligent person and could be made an attractive feature of outdoor decoration, I desire particularly to refer to the floral clock in its more practical sense, in which horological skill is combined with highly developed horticultural taste and knowledge.

As might be expected, it is in Switzerland, where the clockmakers' art is of ancient repute and has attained its highest perfection, that some of the finest specimens of floral clocks are to be found. As among the most interesting, artistic and practical, I have, therefore, included among those selected for illustration, the floral clocks in the park of the Kursaal, and of the Savoy Hotel, at Interlaken. There is also a beautiful one in the garden of Medaks Cafe de la Terrasse, at Zurich, and one at the Grand Hotel des Avants, Switzerland. Several of these clocks were designed by M. Guelat, conservator of the Schwab Museum in Bienne, who has also installed, on the lawn in front of that institution, a floral clock that is a source of never-failing interest to residents in and visitors to that city.

The dial of his clock, laid out at an angle of 40 degrees, so as to be more readily visible, is one and one-half meters (4 feet 11 inches) in diameter and is composed of living flowering and leaf-plants, of the varieties used in carpet-bedding, and arranged, as to color, so as to produce an attractive design, the Roman numerals, the figures on the seconds, dial and the year, 1906, being worked out in different plants. The three hands are made of aluminum, record seconds, minutes and hours and, owing to their large proportions and speed, their movement is so perceptible as to attract attention.

The movement, operated by a spring, is contained in a water-tight metallic case, concealed beneath the floral dial so skillfully that even the opening (between the figures III and IV) where the crank-handle for winding the clock is inserted and the regulator, which projects from the face, are invisible. The arbors carrying the hands work in water-tight, lubricated stuffing-boxes.

Additional interest is imparted to the clock by its reproduction, with the aid of moving figures, of various tableaux. Four times daily, in a grotto above the clock, appropriately framed in blossoms and verdure, groups representing various epochs—the cave-dwellers, the lake-dwellers, the Helvetians, the early Christians, the people of the Middle Ages and later periods—make their appearance, presenting a moving chronicle of the progressive development of the human race.

One of the first and most successful of this type of floral clock on record was the one installed in 1892, in the garden of the Torcadere, Paris, and which, sunk below the surface of the ground, to afford a better view of its dial, was the subject of much attention and wonderment at the time. The dial, 32 feet, 2 inches in diameter, with the floral hands, was designed and laid out by M. Debert, gardener and florist; the mechanical details were planned by M. Casalonga and carried out by M. Mathieux; M. Marcel, landscape architect de-

signed the attractive setting. A small jet of water, acting on floats, operated the concealed train of wheels by which the hands were removed. The mode of operation enhanced the novelty and interest of the clock.

Edinburgh, the chief city of Scotland, and by natural location and artificial embellishment, one of the most beautiful of Europe's modern capitals, boasts an exceptionally beautiful floral clock that has been laid out every summer for several years past in the Princess Street gardens. The dial, measuring twelve feet across, is laid out on the sloping surface of a sort of mansard, hollow inside, but covered externally with green turf, against which the dial, a most beautiful specimen of carpet bedding, shows up admirably. American Aloe, Echeveria, Sedum and similar plants being tastefully combined in its construction. The figures, or fresh green pyrethrum, stand out clearly between two concentric rings of silver-gray sedum. Not only the dial, but the hands of this clock are florally worked out, being long, shallow troughs of sheet-metal containing the earth in which suitable plants grow. Sedum and echeveria are the growths commonly used, and make a handsome appearance, the minute-hand having a total length of eight feet. Considerable ingenuity had to be displayed in balancing the hands, owing to the fact that the clock is laid out on a slope of about 40 degrees, the amount of moisture the soil and plants carried also causing the weight to vary widely. The works, an ordinary tower movement, are located in the base of the adjacent Ramsay statue, driving-rods and suitable gears of non-corrosive metal, running in boxes kept filled with oil to prevent rust, transmitting the movement to the hands.

Public interest in this remarkable timepiece has recently been stimulated by the addition of a simple train of wheel-works combined with a bellows and two organ pipes, concealed in the floral dial, with the aid of which the clock is made to sound a cuckoo note at each quarter and at the hour.

It is not necessary, however, to travel to foreign countries in search of notable specimens of floral clocks. A timepiece of this character forms one of the attractions of the water-works park at Detroit, Mich. It is of unique design, the dial being vertical and operated by a jet of water; as long as the water-supply continues the clock goes and never needs winding. It stands on a broad green base, the dial, about six feet in diameter, being composed of foliage and flowers in artistically contrasting shades, rows of white flowers being used to indicate the minutes. It is said that the plants require trimming almost daily, so that the dial will remain clear and the figures be legible at a considerable distance. The hands, of wood painted white, are attached to the movement in a manner similar to the hands of an ordinary clock.

Another American floral clock that was accorded a great deal of attention was the colossal time-piece laid out on the slope of Agricultural Hill in front of the Palace of Agriculture, at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. In magnitude, this gigantic clock surpassed everything previously attempted in this line, the dial being 120 feet in diameter, with numerals 15 feet in length. The hands each weighed in the neighborhood of 25,000 pounds, the minute hand being 74 feet in length and travelling at a speed that would cause it to cover a distance of more than 500 miles in a year.

The dial, probably the most elaborate and extensive decorative production of a floral character ever attempted, contained upwards of 18,000 growing plants. The center was planted with 4,500 verbenas, surrounded by a border containing 1,000 Coleus Verscheltii. The numerals, from 1 to 12, required 2,500 plants of Coleus Hero, while the space surrounding them contained 3,000 Centaurea Gynocarpa, with 4,000 Centaurea Martinia Candidissima. In the yellow minute marks 1,500 Coleus Golden Bedder were used, the red minute marks using up 1,500 Coleus Verscheltii.

The dial was made, as a special exhibit, by the St. Louis Seed Co., and earned for them a gold medal. The mechanism of the clock was constructed by the Johnson Service Co., Milwaukee, Wis., the movement being contained in a small building located between the clock and the Palace of Agriculture. It was Grecian in design, except the roof, which was hemispherical and of cerulean blue, dotted with stars and showing the meridian lines, to represent the celestial arch. The southern wall of the little structure was of glass, screened by a revolving door which slid aside every hour, allowing a view of the works. Adjacent to this building stood a kindred structure, the roof of which represented the western terrestrial hemisphere, in which was housed a sonorous bell weighing about 5,000 pounds, the strokes of which, as they recorded the flight of the hours, could be heard all over the exposition grounds. On the other side of the clock house was a structure similar to the bell house, in which was housed an immense hour-glass that was reversed hourly by automatic machinery. This clock kept accurate time without a hitch all the time the fair was open. At night the dial was illuminated by electric lights.

Such floral clocks as I have described, the first expense of the works once met, cost but

little more for installation, and require hardly any more subsequent attention than is needed to keep an equally attractive laid out carpet bed in order. Periodical oiling and regular winding is all that the mechanism, if skillfully and honestly constructed to begin with, calls for; the floral part of the work is only such as a competent gardener would be expected to undertake in connection with his duties in any well-kept public or private grounds, and its maintenance would be a source of gratification to the horticulturist having a thorough knowledge of and pride in his calling.

Such clocks are only suited to large places as public parks and squares. Even with the most skilful they will entail great cost and are hardly, by their size and effect, available for the decoration of private places.—Charles A. Brassler, in American Homes and Gardens.

### SOCIABLE SPIDERS

The latest cure advised for getting rid of flies is to encourage spiders. Some people might reply that the cure was worse than the disease; that they would rather be pestered with flies than with spiders. But, according to one who professes special knowledge on the subject, this is simply prejudice on their part. They have never made friends with a spider, and they do not know what a nice companionable fellow he can be.

There are people, however, who have encouraged spiders, and they like them so much that the spider's nest has become as much a feature of their homes as the dog kennel, the cat's basket, or the canary's cage is in that of others. The spider habit is very ancient in certain parts of Mexico. In the higher villages of Michoacan every house for generations has had its spider's nest on a tree branch hanging from the ceiling of the principal room.

E. L. Bouvier has been writing about the habits of this little house spider, which lives in colonies in a nest, having a superficial area of almost two square yards. The nest looks something like a sponge; it's surface is of finely woven threads, forming a firm covering or envelope to protect the labyrinth of passages, cells, and galleries within. The spider rarely shows itself outside its lair, but no fly ever settles a second time on the big hanging nest, for a pair of pincers silently seizes him and drags him in through the nearest passage. The fly is immediately bound and gagged, tied up in a tangle of threads, from which escape is impossible, and laid away in the larder to form a part of the next meal of the colony of spiders.

One of the strangest things about these sociable spiders is that they live in happy communism with a small beetle, who, in return for his board and lodging, keeps the nest clean. The beetle is always busy gathering up the refuse and removing it to a sort of garbage pail constructed in the lower part of the nest. The beetle lives on the crumbs that fall from his master's table, and he is a faithful friend and industrious worker, for he never allows the nest to become littered or untidy. The debris which he stores in the lower chambers is all eaten by other insects.

The spiders live in the houses only during the fly season; this over, the adults emigrate and spend the winter outside, leaving their larvae in the nest to hatch out before the next fly time.

### SOME BEERBOHM TREE STORIES

Sir Herbert Tree is always interesting and entertaining, epigrammatic in conversation, and delightfully outspoken. "I hate people with tact," he said to me—"people going about pretending to be something else than what they really are." And his own abstraction is proverbial. It is said that, feeling rather poorly one day at rehearsal, he called on a neighboring doctor, and, after ringing the bell, he fell into a reverie. Aroused from it by the opening of the door, he said to the servant, "Well, my dear, what do you want?" How true this is I don't know.

One another occasion, says Percy Burton in the Strand Magazine, at the rehearsal of a play, in which he was not appearing at His Majesty's, the leading actor and actress were arguing as to how a certain bit of "business" should be effected on the stage. Intervention proving useless, Sir Herbert, who was sitting in the stalls, at last jumped up, saying, "Wait a moment," and vanished through the iron door leading from the auditorium to the stage. As he did not appear in a minute or two he was followed and seen to rush out of the stage-door, where he hailed a passing hansom and said to the Jehu, "Drive me to the Garrick Club—quick!" That was his solution of the problem.

Tree on one occasion when playing "Fagin" in "Oliver Twist," came on in his usual rags, but adorned with a brand-new pair of patent-leather boots, which, he explained in an aside, were quite in keeping with the character, as he had stolen them!

### HE BOILED IT DOWN

An amusing story is told of the editor of a go-ahead evening newspaper, who, in the eternal rushing to press to get ahead of opposition, was constantly impressing upon his reporters the necessity for condensing all news.

A terrific boiler explosion had taken place on board a big ship lying at Portsmouth.

"Get down there as hard as you can," he said to one of his men. "If you catch the 11.40 train you'll be there soon after two, and can just write up something for the fifth edition. But boil it down."

And the reporter went.

Soon after three o'clock that afternoon they got a wire from him—  
"Terrific explosion. Melpomene Boiler empty. Engineer full. Funeral tomorrow. No flowers."

## The Opposition Leader

Mr. Robert Laird Borden, K.C., M.P., the Leader of the Conservatives in the Canadian House of Commons, is an interesting personality. To begin with, he is a young man to be a party leader; and, secondly, he has jumped into that position without serving a long apprenticeship in the ranks as did other party chiefs before him. Until the year 1896 Mr. Borden had never taken any active part in political affairs—either Provincial or Dominion. But in the firm of lawyers in which he became senior partner, there had previously been as partners such men as Sir John Thompson and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, and these examples before him may have acted as an inducement to Mr. Borden to take up politics. However, be that as it may, take to politics he did, and in five years found himself at the head of his party. Now he has given up the practice of his profession, and devotes his whole time to politics. It may be here pointed out that in Canada the Leader of the Opposition is recognized by law. For over twenty years clerical assistance for the Leader of the Opposition

two great Imperial questions that have occupied attention lately—namely, Imperial Defence, and Imperial Preference.

"I believe," said Mr. Borden, "that it is absolutely essential to the integrity of the Empire that there should be some effective co-operation between the various Dominions and the Mother Country, not only in matters affecting defence, but in those touching trade as well. Canada's attitude towards defence has been set forth in a resolution introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, modified in several important respects at my instance, and passed unanimously by the Canadian House of Commons near the close of the last session. I have not had an opportunity of carefully studying the results of the recent Imperial Defence Conference, but I trust that the policy laid down by the resolution has been acted upon by the Canadian representatives at the conference. Co-operation in matters affecting trade is very closely allied to the question of defence, and, without trespassing on controversial ground, I most sincerely hope that effectual means for such co-operation will be discovered and adopted without undue delay."

Asked if he did not think that the various events of the year which had brought Canadians to the Old Country and Britishers to Canada—such as the International Horse Show, Bisley, the Imperial Press Conference, the Imperial Defence Conference, and the meeting of the British Association at Winnipeg—had done much towards making the two countries understand each other better, Mr. Borden assented, and expressed a wish that more holiday-makers from the Old Country would come to Canada, where they would find scenery—river, prairie, lake, and mountain—equal to any in the world, and sport that could not be beaten anywhere.

"Do you think that the constant influx of Americans into Canada is detrimental to Imperial sentiment?" asked our representative.

"No, that is saying too much. The Americans make excellent settlers. But we have not yet learnt how to deal with non-British emigrants as the Americans do with their new citizens. In the United States the greatest pains are taken to train the children of foreign settlers to become good American citizens, and to respect and revere the Stars and Stripes."

"You approve of the restrictions recently passed on emigration?"

"Some restriction is necessary. I know little of the method of enforcement. It is useless to attempt to send Canada men of twenty-five or thirty years of age who have led vagabond or criminal lives, and who have acquired tendencies which cannot easily be combated at that age, even in a new country. If, however, children of the submerged class are taken at an early age and sent to Canada and brought up in homes provided for the purpose in decent surroundings and with proper influences and education, the problem solves itself. Mrs. Close has done excellent work in this direction, at a very large personal expenditure of time and money, and it is to be hoped that some encouragement and co-operation may be afforded to her."

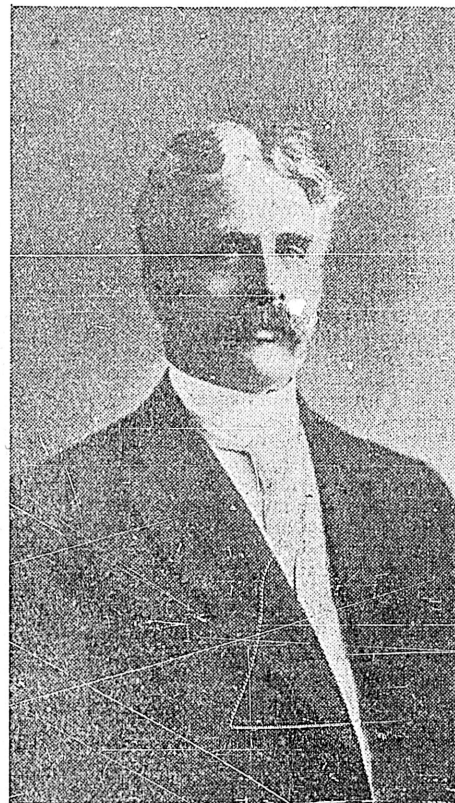
Mr. Borden naturally did not wish to discuss partisan questions, so our representative did not press him, and the conversation turned upon the tour in Europe, which the Conservative Leader has made during the Parliamentary vacation. Mr. Borden has been away from home for some three months. He sailed on June 18 from Canada, spent eight weeks in the Old Country, and four weeks on the Continent, most of which time he travelled in Switzerland and Southern and Central France.

"I admired very much," said Mr. Borden, as he talked of his holiday, "the majesty and beauty of the Swiss mountains, but they are equalled, if not surpassed, by the Rocky Mountains in British Columbia. The stress of life among the farming and laboring population on the Continent seemed to me much more severe than anything of the kind in Canada. At the same time, one not only wonders at but admires the marvellous energy and industry of the peasant proprietors in Central Europe, who make every foot of soil yield a return in crops, and who even create farms in mountainous situations which in North America would be left waste for many years to come. I have seen vineyards flourishing among the mountains on soil every scrap of which had been laboriously carried and deposited there for the purpose."

On leaving, our representative asked Mr. Borden whether he was going to win the next General Election, and how soon he was going to be Prime Minister, but Mr. Borden does not prophesy. He only smiled like a man who knew his own strength, but was not going to brag about it.—Canada.

### ROUGH ON THE RECTOR

A dignified country rector interested himself in getting places in London for little work-house girls of fourteen, belonging to his parish. Having satisfactorily placed one of his proteges with the family of a small tradesman in the East End as a general servant, he wrote a kind note to the child a few months later, to say he would be coming up to town shortly, and would call to see how she was getting on. To his surprise and bewilderment, he received this curt reply: "Honored sir—Emily Bates is very sorry, and should be pleased to see you, but no followers is allowed."



MR. R. L. BORDEN, K.C., M.P.  
Leader of the Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons

has been paid for by the Dominion Government, and in 1905 a special indemnity was voted for "the Member occupying the recognized position of the Leader of the Opposition."

During his eight years of leadership Mr. Borden has not only gained a strong hold on his own party, but he has won the respect of the Liberals as a man of absolute probity and rectitude; indeed, as such he has enjoyed the confidence of the people generally. That he is destined some day to be Prime Minister of Canada is the general belief. During his first term in Parliament he did not speak often, and he was thus described by the Times Ottawa correspondent, in reviewing his long political career: "He left on the House an impression of moderate temper and solid qualities. It was apparent that his mind turned naturally to considerations of equity. There was no sign that he was greatly interested in the fervour and ferocity of the party struggle. He was more concerned with the character of legislation than with party exigency and party strategy. It came to be said that he would make an ideal Minister of Justice, and that at least establishes the impression of capacity and integrity which he made upon the House of Commons." This impression is the more remarkable when we remember that he was nearly forty when he entered the House of Commons, an age at which usually men who are going to succeed in politics have already made their mark. Personally, Mr. Borden, although he perhaps lacks the imposing and picturesque appearance of the present Prime Minister or of Sir John Macdonald, has a charm of manner which, if it does not conjure the multitude, at least wins and holds the strong affection and devotion of those brought into personal contact with him. It has been said of him by a Canadian politician (Colonel Hugh Clark): "I have had occasion to learn something of his scholarship, his self-control, his mastery of public questions, his ease and charm of manner, and behind all these the tremendous reserve force that but indicates the strong intellect, the masterful will, the power of command without appearing to command. He will assume the premiership without a heritage of public or private pledges to embarrass him. One cannot but admire the caution and ingenuity with which he avoids entangling alliances or embarrassing pledges." Such is a brief sketch of the Leader of the Opposition, with whom our representative had a talk last week.

Mr. Borden had just concluded a tour of Europe, and our representative saw him shortly before he sailed for Canada on Friday. Naturally, the conversation turned upon the